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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 218 *9 November 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Parliament Chairmen Meet in Sofia AA 1
Parliament Leaders Arrive 8 Nov AA 1
[Sofia Domestic]
Session Opens [Sofia Domestic] AA 1
Todorov Greets Participants [BTA] AA 1
Session Continues [Sofia Domestic] AA 2
Soviet Union Reportage AA 2
[cross-reference]

ALBANIA

Party Organ Marks October Revolution B 1
ATA on Greek Archbishop's Belgrade Visit B 2
Foreign Minister Receives SRV's Ha Van Lau B 4

BULGARIA

Public Rallies Protest U.S. Action in Grenada C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Nov]
Zhivkov, Yordanov Attend Play in Sofia C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Indra Leads Delegation to Warsaw Pact Summit D 1
Economic Cooperation With Bulgarian to Expand D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Nov]
Rohlick, Poland's Madej Hold Economic Talks D 1
Jakes Receives Madej D 1
CDU/CSU Officials Hold Talks in Prague D 2
Transportation Minister Ends Visit to Iraq D 2
RUDE PRAVO Views Developments in the PRC [5 Nov] D 2
Lenart, Colotka Attend Soviet, GOSR Reception D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Ministry Statement Backs 'Arafat E 1
Kleiber Concludes Cooperation Visit to Syria E 1
UN Spokesman on Withdrawing U.S. Grenada Troops E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Nov]
Mueckenberger Meets Finnish Parliamentarians E 2
Krenz Meets FRG Young Democrats in Berlin E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Nov]
Cultural Agreement Talks With FRG Reported E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Nov]

Talks With Berlin Senat on Visitors Refused E 3
Session With FRG on Legal Aid Held in Berlin E 3
Honecker Attends USSR Embassy Reception E 3
Mittag Speaks at GOSR Anniversary Ceremony E 4
Briefs: SRV Ambassador Praises Aid; E 6
FDGB, Zimbabwe Sign Protocol

HUNGARY

Apro Leaves for Sofia Warsaw Pact Talks F 1
MTI Previews Kadar's Friendship Visit to CSSR F 1
Losonczi Parliament Awards Address 4 Nov F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 5 Nov]
PRC Ambassador, Counsellor Visit Textile Firms F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 25 Oct]
MSZMP's Grosz Unveils Lenin Statue in Leninvaros F 2

POLAND

Government 3 Nov 'Note' to United States G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Nov]
TRYBUNA LUDU on Sino-Soviet Consultations G 4
[Lulinski in TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Nov]
Barcikowski-Led Delegation Ends FRG Visit G 4
[Drecki in TRYBUNA LUDU 29/30 Oct]
Barcikowski TV Interview G 5
PZPR Leaders Attend GOSR Anniversary Concert G 5
Sejm Approves Extension of Amnesty Bill G 6
Jaruzelski's Policies, Youth Policies Viewed G 6
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 31 Oct]
TRYBUNA LUDU Describes Reactions to Rationing G 7
[Fiala, 1 Nov]
'Heated' Warsaw PZPR Plenum on Ideology G 8
["AB" in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 3 Nov]
Coal Production, Work Discipline Improve G 10
Warsaw TV Cites Harvest Production Data G 10
Warsaw Sejm Deputies Discuss Management Problems G 10
Bar Association Criticizes Jaruzelski Government [AFP] G 10
Solidarity Calls for Protests in Factories [AFP] G 11
To Protest Price Rises [ORF] G 11
Underground Stamp Issued on Walesa Award [AFP] G 11

ROMANIA

Materials on Observance of GOSR Anniversary H 1
Leaders Cable Soviet H 1
SCINTEIA Stresses Good Relations H 1
Defense Minister Sends Cable [SCINTEIA 6 Nov] H 2
Bucharest Meeting H 3
Deputy Minister, Envoy Speak H 3
Soviet Embassy Reception H 5
Ceausescu Condoles Andropov on Rashidov Death H 5
Economic Commission With Colombia Ends Session H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Iranian Leader on Situation of Muslims in SFRY [Tehran IRNA]	I 1
Results of Dizdarevic Visit to Iran Reported	I 1
FEC Debates Planinc Iraq Trip, Budget Plans	I 2
LCY CC Presidium Debates Mideast Situation	I 3
LC Commission Discusses Bloc Relations	I 4
SAWPY Members Meet Netherlands CP Delegation	I 4
Hungarian Official Apro Stops Over in Belgrade	I 5
LE MONDE Interviews LCY President Markovic [4 Nov]	I 5
LA STAMPA Interviews Planinc on Economy [6 Nov]	I 7
Dolanc Attends Security Chiefs Meeting in Skopje [NOVA MAKEDONIJA 28 Oct]	I 10

WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENT CHAIRMEN MEET IN SOFIA

Parliament Leaders Arrive 8 Nov

UA0820JZ Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The following persons arrived in Sofia today to attend the consultative meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries: Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR people's Chamber Presidium; Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly; Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet [title as heard] and Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Presidium.

At Sofia Airpot they were cordially welcomed by Stanko Tokorov, Chairman of the National Assembly, and deputy chairmen of the National Assembly. Heads of the diplomatic missions of the Warsaw Pact member-countries accredited to Bulgaria were also present.

Session Opens

AU090929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments from Warsaw Pact member-countries opened in Sofia this morning. The session will discuss the international tension created as a result of the aggressive militarist policy conducted by the United States, and the role of parliaments for the preservation of peace.

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, opened the meeting and chaired the first plenary session. In his introductory address he conveyed greetings on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his wishes for a successful implementation of the meeting for the sake of peace, understanding, and cooperation among the peoples.

The debates of the parliament chairmen have begun. The meeting is attended by observers from Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam.

Todorov Greets Participants

AU091250 Sofia BTA in English 1205 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA) -- The consultative meeting of the Warsaw countries' parliament chairmen opened here today. Mr Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic; Mr Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm; Mr Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania; Mr Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Mr Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of Hungary; Mr Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia; and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, participate in the meeting. Parliamentarists from Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia attend the meeting as observers.

"Our talk and our concern today again is for peace, which faces some grave trials posed by the militarist and aggressive policy of the American imperialism," said Mr Stanko Todorov, who opened the meeting.

He underlined that the situation in Europe and the world is highly dangerous. The deployment of medium-range American missiles would change the balance of forces in the world and would mark the outset of the arms race.

Mr Stanko Todorov noted that reaching an agreement in Geneva and not allowing the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe is the sensible alternative to this.

"I would like to express confidence that our meeting will have a positive impact on the international relations, will make a contribution to the historical battle of progressive mankind, to the preservation of peace and life on earth," said he.

The meeting, which is to continue for two days, is expected to adopt an appeal to the participating countries in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki.

Session Continues

AU091041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] On 9 November in Sofia a consultative meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries opened. It will discuss the tense international situation, which has been aggravated as a result of the aggressive policy of the United States, as well as the parliaments' role in protecting peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. The attention of the participants will be directed to the following draft-documents: a communique, and an appeal to the countries that participated in the Helsinki conference.

The meeting was opened by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman, who chaired the first session. In his introductory speech he conveyed wishes from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, for fruitful work during the meeting, in the name of peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

In their statements, the chairmen of the parliaments made a sober assessment of the extremely dangerous situation in Europe and the world. They expressed concern at the fact that the aggressive imperialist circles are continuing their course of political confrontation and are creating a militaristic paranoia. They expressed the conviction that the most important task now is to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and find a solution to the fateful problems facing mankind. The chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries expressed their firm willingness to continue their noble struggle, led by the Soviet Union, which is the greatest hope of mankind for protecting peace. The consultative meeting continues.

Soviet Union Reportage

For reportage from Soviet sources on the Warsaw Pact parliamentarians' meeting opening on 9 November in Sofia, see the Communist Relations section of the 9 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PARTY ORGAN MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION

AUO 1629 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 83

["The October Ideas Will Remain Vital for the Proletariat and the Oppressed Peoples" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which says among others: The anniversary of November 7 makes you recall with a profound feeling of respect and boundless revolutionary gratitude the immortal deed of the Russian proletariat, led by the glorious Bolshevik Party and the strategist of genius, V.I. Lenin, it reminds you of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution had a great influence the world over. It proved the veracity of the universal teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the general laws of passing from capitalism to socialism, on the revolutionary violence for the overthrow of the reactionary bourgeoisie, the destruction of the state bourgeois apparatus and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the leading role of the working class in the revolution in alliance with all the other oppressed masses. "The triumph of the October revolution, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, opened a new epoch in the history of mankind, the epoch of the overthrow of imperialism and the liquidation of the colonial system, the epoch of the triumph of socialism and communism in the world. It gave a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the international working class against the capitalist order and the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples against the imperialist yoke."

Further on the article points out: The great victories of our people in the people's revolution are linked with the immortal ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, remaining loyal to these vital ideas, has assimilated and put into life creatively the historic experience of the October revolution in the concrete conditions of our country during the National Liberation War in leading the people's revolution and during the 39-year-long period of the carrying forward of the revolution and socialism.

After speaking of the destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat the restoration of capitalism in the first socialist state, the transforming of the party into a party that represents the interests of the new bourgeois class in power, the turn of the Soviet Union into a country heavily gripped by the general crisis of capitalism, into a typical country of moral degeneration and social corruption, into a society with cosmopolitian and decadent culture, into a jail for people, where the Great-Russian chauvinism predominates, national repression and Slav racism and the platform of the foreign policy of the present-day Soviet Union which is a platform of an imperialist superpower, the article continues:

The betrayal to the Leninist ideas of the October revolution in the Soviet Union and in some other former socialist countries has by no means reduced the great value of these immortal teachings of the October revolution.

The intensification of the class struggle of the proletariat, the liberation struggle of the peoples in Central America and Latin America, in Africa and Asia, in the Middle East and everywhere are also a proof showing that the teachings of October revolution are always relevant. The ideas and teachings of the Great October Socialist Revolution are daily nourishing the minds and revolutionary hearts of the Marxist-Leninists everywhere in the world, because the liberation of the peoples and the revolution are not only aspiration but an historical necessity taken up for solution.

The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the article says in conclusion, will always carry on heroically the struggle for the preservation of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, will always keep aloft the triumphant banner of the teachings and ideas of the October revolution, making Albania even stronger and invincible, strengthening more and more the struggle against revisionism, international bourgeoisie and reaction, accomplishing honourably its internationalist duty of supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

ATA ON GREEK ARCHBISHOP'S BELGRADE VISIT

AU051500 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 5 Nov 83

["Serb Chauvinists Call for Assistance the Notorious Archbishop Seraphim -- Article of ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported that the chieftain of the Orthodox Greek Church, the Archbishop Seraphim is paying a visit to Belgrade at the invitation of the Orthodox Serb Church. As it follows from the press this visit has not at all a religious character and is not done for the exchange of theological opinions. Behind the religious cloth it is hidden fact a completely political visit. The Archbishop Seraphim is conducting the main activities with the high-ranking state authorities of Serbia and the Yugoslav federation. The vice-chairman of the federative executive council of Yugoslavia Mijat Vokovic, the chairman of the assembly of the Republic of Serbia Branko Pesic and others received and conducted talks with him. It is clearly seen that special state importance is being devoted to the visit of the archbishop to Belgrade.

The Killer With the Cross of Christ in His Neck and That of Hitler in His Heart Is Welcomed With Pomp in Belgrade

What is this Archbishop Seraphim, who is welcomed with so much honour and pomp by the high-ranking Yugoslav and Serb state authorities? He is not merely the chieftain of the Orthodox Greek Church, but also one of the most active representatives of the darkest reactionary and chauvinist forces. He is the chairman of the notorious fascist organisation, the so-called "Central Committee for the Liberation of the Northern Epirus." It is this Seraphim who, once, during the war, with the cross of Christ in his neck and with that of Hitler in his heart, had baptized not only the massacres against the forces of the anti-fascist resistance of the Greek people, but had also taken part in them by killing the Greek partisans. He has always been on the side of the fascist and extreme right-wing forces. In particular, the former bishop of Ioannina is known inside and outside the country, up to Belgrade and Washington, as one of the main inspirers, organizers and leaders of the frenzied campaign of "Northern Epirus" chauvinist circles against the Albanian people and Socialist Albania.

The Great Serbs of Belgrade Want To Divert the Attention of the World Public Opinion From the Events in Kosovo

This anti-Albanian role, indignation and activity is the fundamental motif that the Archbishop Seraphim is gladly welcomed for talks by the government officials of Belgrade.

What is the need for all this manifestation of love between the Great-Serb leaders and the Greek archbishop while is not seen at the same time the coming of the pope of the Vatican to pay visits to his believers in Croatia and Slovenia or some renowned ayatollah to take contact with the believers of Bosnia and Hercegovina?

The Great-Serb chauvinists want to divert the attention of the world public opinion from the events in Kosovo, from that savage repression exerted on the Albanian people in Kosovo, who ask for their legitimate rights, which belong to them on the basis of the Yugoslav constitution itself, who ask for the status of the republic within the federation. They seek to cover up their crimes against the brave Kosovo sons and daughters who are imprisoned, brought to trial and given heavy sentences. The Great-Serb chauvinist circles want to fan up another hysteria of attacks and slanders against Albania by the "Northern Epirus" reaction, that is why they called for assistance the Archbishop Seraphim.

Behind the anti-Albanian clamor and actions concerning the so-called question of the violation of the rights of the Greek minority in Albania lies the stirring hand of the Serb chauvinst circles. This was openly proved in 1981, when the demonstrations of the people of Kosovo burst.

Precisely at the time when the tanks rushed in the streets of the cities of Kosovo and the blood of the Albanian youth was shed, when the rights of a whole people of 2 millions were trampled under foot through the most brutal methods of oppression and persecution, when even the culture and traditions of the Albanian people, all their historical past were proclaimed "irredentist", "nationalist", "counter-revolutionary," etc., and "were outlawed," the "Northern Epirus" chauvinist wave rose and assumed a special intensity with gross slanders on the situation of the Greek minority in Albania and with crazy claims on the whole of southern Albania.

The Yugoslav Revisionists Support and Encourage Openly the "Northern Epirus" Chauvinist Circles in Their Claims For the Partitioning of Albania

It is a known fact that the revisionist Yugoslav press and media, from TANJUG to BORBA, backed up, instigated and spread overzealously all the absurdities of the "Northern Epirus" chauvinist circles, beginning with those that "about 25 thousand Greeks are in prison and concentration camps in Albania today" (TANJUG, September 29, 1983) up to the report published in the review NIN of Belgrade that about 400 thousand Albanians of Greek origin languish in jails and concentration camps (TANJUG, October 7, 1983). One's attention is but attracted by the fact that the Yugoslav revisionists have not failed to support and encourage openly the "Northern Epirus" chauvinist circles in the context of their claims for the partitioning of Albania, as it is testified by the publication in BORBA of the statements of a certain metropolitan Augustinos that "the Northern Epirus is Greek and over 400 thousand of our enslaved brothers belong to the mother Greece" (BORBA, June 22, 1981).

It is worthless to polemicize over such ridiculous claims. They have been refuted by history. They have been refuted by the fraternal Greek people themselves, who have nourished and nourish sentiments of sincere friendship towards the Albanian people, with whom they have fought side by side for the sacred ideals of freedom and with whom they wish to live in good-neighbourliness. We would like only to stress that being ferocious enemies of the Albanian people of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Great-Serb chauvinists have never hesitated to unite and become partners with the most reactionary and obscurantist forces, as the Serb church or the reactionary cirlces of the Northern Epirus, represented by the Archbishop Seraphim. The present visit of the latter to Belgrade and his bargainings with the Serbian chiefs smells of plots and coordination of anti-Albanian actions with chauvinist aims on the party of two sides.

As for the Greek minority in Albania, it lives free and happy and enjoys all the rights that the constitution of the PSR of Albania guarantees to all the citizen, without any distinction and without any national prejudice. As is publicly known, it has been guranteed by the constitution and in life the defence and the development of the culture and folk traditions, the use of the mother tongue and its teaching in schools, the equal development in all the fields of social life.

The Patriarchate of Moscow will be Satisfied

The Yugoslav leaders speak much of the collaboration in the Balkans, of good-neighbourliness among the Balkan countries and friendship among the peoples. But they act contrary in practise, and with their whole policy and stands they poison the atmosphere and create tension in the Balkans, revive and stir up the chauvinist passions, and the enmity among the Balkan peoples, in order to open the way to their hegemonic and enslaving ambitions. Another testimony to this is the visit of the ultra-reactionary and chauvinist Bishop Seraphim in Belgrade.

The patriarchate of Moscow will be satisfied with this friendly visit of the bishop's to Belgrade. But this is a dangerous policy, which serves and opens the way to the aggressive aims of the two superpowers, which try to fish in troubled waters in the region of Balkans, too.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SRV'S HA VAN LAU

AU051543 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Reiz Malile, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received a delegation of the SRV Foreign Ministry led by Ha Van Lau, vice minister of foreign affairs, which is visiting our country, and had a warm and friendly conversation with them. Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

PUBLIC RALLIES PROTEST U.S. ACTION IN GRENADA

AU081524 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 3 November 1983 carries on pages 1 and 6, a 1000-word BTA report on a public rally held in Sofia on 2 November at the initiative of the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Sofia City Fatherland Front Committee, the Sofia Trade Union and Komsomol city organizations, and the Sofia Committee of the Fighters Against Capitalism and Fascism. The rally was organized to protest against U.S. intervention in Grenada.

The main speaker at the protest rally was Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, who stated, according to the report, that the United States "for the 28th time in its 140-year-old policy of gunboats in Central America has committed an aggressive act against Central America and the Caribbean Basin." Trunski further emphasizes that the United States, in order to deceive worldwide public opinion is committing this aggression under the cover of the "big lie of the century -- the lie about the Soviet military threat and the danger of communism." He rejects the "U.S. Administration's allegation that the aggression in Grenada serves to protect the population in that small, defenseless country," insisting that the true goal of American policy is to "transform Grenada into one of its military bases."

The aggression against Grenada, Trunski continues, is "an aggression against all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region" and points out the "interference" in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Describing the worldwide indignation provoked by the invasion of Grenada, he notes that the United States has been "reprimanded" even by its most loyal allies such as "Britain, the FRG, the Netherlands, France, and Canada." He mentions the recent polls of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the CBS television network according to which the majority of the American population "no longer believes in President Reagan's ability to behave sensibly."

Trunski goes on to say that the "Warsaw Pact states have been forced to adopt reciprocal measures to guarantee their own security, the security of other peoples and peace in the world," since peace is being seriously threatened as a result of the "dangerous war preparations" carried out by the United States and NATO.

The rally was also addressed by Manuel Eustacquio Remedios de los Cuetos, ambassador of Cuba to Bulgaria, and by Bayardo Salmeron Chavez, ambassador of Nicaragua to Bulgaria, as well as by Matthew Stevens, on behalf of students from Grenada, the report notes. The speakers all expressed "gratitude for the moral support of the Bulgarian public to the patriots and freedom fighters." Similar rallies were organized on 2 November in Trustenik in Pleven Okrug, in the Kremikovtski area, in Ruse Okrug, and in various individual enterprises throughout the country. Cultural figures from the Sofia National Theater, the Academy of Sciences, and other cultural institutions also organized protest rallies against the intervention in Grenada.

ZHIVKOV, YORDANOV ATTEND PLAY IN SOFIA

AU081958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The Georgian State Academy Theater [name indistinct] has performed "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" of Bertolt Brecht at the Ivan Vazov National Theater in Sofia. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Yordanov, and Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the performance.

INDRA LEADS DELEGATION TO WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

LD0081519 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left Prague for Sofia today to attend a consultative conference of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states. At the Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, deputy chairmen of both chambers and other representatives.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA TO EXPAND

AU0081335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Prague, 3 Nov (CTK) -- The 23rd session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in the Prague Hrzan Palace on 3 November.

In the final part of the negotiations, a document wrapping up the results of the talks was signed by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy minister, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the course of the session the results achieved in the CSSR and in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in implementing the conclusions of the deliberations of the two countries' highest party and state representatives, which were held in Sofia in September 1982, were assessed. During the session, the Czechoslovak and the Bulgarian delegations assessed further concrete plans to expand and deepen mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries until 1985, as well as prospects for cooperation in the 1986-90 period.

In the adopted protocol, the main attention is focused on the expansion and more consistent utilization, particularly of production cooperation and specialization, in engineering, and in the automobile, chemical and electronical industries. Individual tasks for developing contacts exist also in the sphere of the exchange of scientific-technical data, of transportation, agriculture and nutrition, as well as in the sphere of foreign trade.

ROHLICEK, POLAND'S MADEJ HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD0082244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Chairmen of the two parts of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic, met in Prague today. They noted that economic and scientific-technical cooperation will be directed in particular toward the fields of engineering, power production, and chemical and electrotechnical industry, and will be reflected especially in more consistent production cooperation and specialization. Cooperation in exchanging scientific and technical findings will also increase and the development of economic cooperation will be positively effected in mutual foreign trade.

Jakes Receives Madej

LD082354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received today the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, the chairman of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical cooperation, Zbigniew Madej. In a friendly discussion they exchanged information about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties. They assessed the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland and the possibilities to further deepen it.

CDU/CSU OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

AU021525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the FRG Bundestag, and Wolfgang Schaeuble, secretary of this group, who are paying a brief visit to Prague, were received on Monday by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly's People's Chamber and chairman of its foreign affairs committee. They exchanged views on the current international situation, especially in Europe, and on questions concerning relations between the CSSR and the FRG. The reception was attended by Klaus Meyer, FRG ambassador to the CSSR. The same day, the guests were received by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister for foreign affairs.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO IRAQ

LD071431 Prague CTK in English 1317 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek ended Monday a visit to Iran and left for home. He held talks with the Iraqi ministers of trade, planning, transport, and oil industry on the possibilities of further extension of Czechoslovak-Iraqi economic cooperation, mainly the Czechoslovak participation in the construction of Iraqi industry and its transport network.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN PRC

AU081032 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 November on page 6 carries a 1,600-word article by Michal Hruby and Josef Vlcek entitled "Roads and Crossroads; a Few Remarks on Developments in Present-Day China." The article opens by saying: "Some processes are taking place today in the PRC which, for various reasons, are increasingly attracting the attention of the rest of the world. These processes are full of contradictions, yet they are not insignificant. The 12th CPC Congress, which was held from 1 to 11 September 1982, influenced and further intensified this development."

Discussing these processes, the article notes the "critical reexamination" of the cultural revolution, the "reevaluation of some of Mao's concepts," the criticism of Mao's successor Hua Guofeng and the gradual loss of his political power, and the simultaneous "improvement of the power positions" of Deng Xiaoping and his "followers" Hu Yaobang, the present CPC secretary general, and Zhao Ziyang, the PRC premier. The article also draws attention to the new party statutes adopted at last year's CPC congress, saying that "obviously, the changes were not merely formal."

The article then turns its attention to the simultaneous publication this August of selected speeches and interviews of Deng Xiaoping and of the speeches of Marshal Zhu De, the "important Chinese military leader and state representative" who died in 1976. According to Hruby and Vlcek, the joint feature of both books is that "the selection of the materials emphasizes a 'realistic' view of the reality and pragmatism from the viewpoint of the present policy of the Chinese leadership." In addition, the aim of Deng's book is to "weaken the influence of those opposition forces on various levels that are against the present Chinese leadership and its policy." The book of Marshal Zhu De, who is said enjoy "popularity and great authority in Chinese society," should, in turn, "serve to propagate the concept of 'modernizing the economy' and thus also the army as an important policy instrument of the present Chinese leadership."

The article states: "In the CPC's ideological activity, the central place is now held by the 'scientific-theoretical' elaboration and propagation of 'socialism with Chinese features.' The Chinese leadership continues to stress its loyality to 'Mao Zedong's ideas,' in their present, adjusted form. However, the corrections of his ideas do not concern their great power aspects. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of K. Marx, Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, declared that all efforts of present Chinese scientists are concentrated on making the development of the country take 'the only correct path, which was shown to us by Mao Zedong.' There is no doubt that this can also be regarded as a political directive for the Commission for Party consolidation,' which should supervise a 3-year campaign of 'party consolidation' on the basis of a decision of highest CPC bodies.

"The PRC, which is the home of one-quarter of the population of our planet, is undoubtedly a real factor on the world political scene. One can deduce from the statements of a number of Chinese representatives that they are aware of this fact. At the 12th party congress, the secretary general of the CPC Central Committee declared that 'China as a big country with a population of 1 billion should be contributing more to the world community and it is only natural that the nations are pinning great hopes on us.' If such statements are sincere and if their aim is to serve the nations' interest in strengthening peace and international security, they can only be welcomed -- provided that they are not inconsistent with practical deeds. However, some foreign political steps of China, especially the continuing attacks against the countries of the socialist community, above all, the USSR, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Mongolia, but also against the revolutionary Afghan Government, are a variance with this declared principle. The practical policy of the Chinese leadership thus disclaims the principle declared by it of maintaining equal distance from the United States and the Soviet Union and it allies."

Hruby and Vlcek go on to review this year's visits by U.S. administration officials to the PRC and note the two countries' expanding economic cooperation. However, they also note the existence of "differences between the United States and the PRC on a number of issues, concerning both bilateral and international relations."

They conclude their article by saying: "It is the goal of the Reagan administration's policy in the Far East to maintain and, where possible, deepen the relations with China on an anti-Soviet basis. The White House seeks the development of bilateral trade-economic, scientific-technical, and other relations, in order to attach China to the United States.

"This is happening at a time when, with greater intensity than ever before, the world stresses the need to avert a nuclear catastrophe and save the human civilization. The activities are not confined to appeals; the entire progressive mankind is taking practical steps to defend peace.

"It would therefore be logical in this situation if the PRC took an unambiguous stand in the struggle for the defense of peace, side by side with the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world."

HAVLIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON TEACHING RUSSIAN

LD082340 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Josef Havlin today addressed an all-state meeting in Bratislava devoted to raising the effectiveness of teaching the Russian language at primary and secondary schools. He emphasized that program targets in educating and teaching our people, the young generation in particular, are being successfully fulfilled at all levels and types of schools. A school modern in its content and work can work well only if it is closely linked with life and if the solving of all its content and curriculum questions is based on the demanding analyses and long-term concepts of the development of our society and the individual branches of our economy and fulfilling the tasks of the entire community of socialist nations. The all-state meeting which dealt with raising the effectiveness of teaching the Russian language at primary and secondary schools, closed in Bratislava today.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND SOVIET CONSUL RECEPTION

LD081217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] To mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, gave a festive dinner in Bratislava today. Present at the dinner were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives. The dinner took place in a festive, cordial and comradely atmosphere, reflecting the ever-deepening cooperation of the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and the fraternity and friendship of the entire socialist community.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT BACKS 'ARAFAT

LD081621 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 8 Nov 83

["Declaration by GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) -- With the greatest concern the German Democratic Republic has noted the escalation of armed conflict among Palestinian groups in northern Lebanon. These conflicts, which were provoked with the direct help of imperialist secret services, have already claimed numerous victims. It is becoming increasingly clear that the fratricide in north Lebanon is causing great damage to the just cause of the Palestinian people and lies solely in the interest of the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel. It would be better for everyone to end the conflict immediately.

The existing situation is being used directly by the United States to strengthen its military presence and to make aggressive preparations against Syria.

The German Democratic Republic supports the demands for immediate cessation of the fighting and for the implementation of political dialogue to settle the differences of opinion among the Palestinian groups.

The German Democratic Republic supports the just efforts of the PLO as legimiate representatives of the interests of the Palestinian people to make decisions without external interference.

The German Democratic Republic affirms its firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their inalienable national rights as well as with the struggle of the PLO and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat.

KLEIBER CONCLUDES COOPERATION VISIT TO SYRIA

LD082314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Nov (ADN) -- On Tuesday [8 November] the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, Guenther Kleiber, concluded his visit to Syria.

Guenther Kleiber, who was in Damascus at the invitation of his counterpart, 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, for a meeting of the chairmen of the GDR-Syria Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, was received by President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Assad for a friendly talk. The president praised the cooperation between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic which is developing steadily in many different areas.

Previously Guenther Kleiber had met with chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasim, and with other Syrian Government ministers. At the end of the meeting with 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah concrete steps for the further development between the GDR and Syria were agreed, especially in rural electrification, agriculture, and the construction of further cement works.

UN SPOKESMAN ON WITHDRAWING U.S. GRENADA TROOPS

AU0081723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] New York (ADN) -- With the naked aggression in Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and the threat of military intervention against other states of the region, the United States has made it obvious that it has made terrorism its state policy. This was declared by Harry Ott, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, at the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, which adopted by 108 votes to 9 a resolution in which the U.S. invasion is condemned as flagrant violation of international law. The GDR knows from historical experience that such pretexts as the "protection of compatriots in foreign countries," used by the United States in the Grenada case or so-called preventive measures, were also used another time when, as a consequence, the European Continent was engulfed by the flames of World War II. The GDR demands an immediate stop to the intervention and an immediate withdrawal of the invasion troops.

MUECKENBERGER MEETS FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD0082331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2121 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the SED People's Chamber Group, received a delegation from the Diet Party of the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] on Tuesday in Berlin. The delegation, headed by the chairman of the SKDL Diet Party, Veikko Saarto, arrived on the same day for a several-day visit to the GDR. During the lively exchange of views, in which further members of the SED People's Chamber Group took part, Erich Mueckenberger informed his guests on the tasks and work of deputies. Giving examples from the Civil Code, the Youth Act, the Labor Code, he explained to the guests how the population of the GDR participates directly in the creation of laws as well as in their implementation and control. Similarly, the close contact between the people's representatives and their electors is a concrete expression of socialist democracy. In the evening Erich Mueckenberger gave a dinner in honor of the Finnish parliamentarians.

KRENZ MEETS FRG YOUNG DEMOCRATS IN BERLIN

AU0041800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Federal Executive Committee of the German Youth Democrats (DJD) of the FRG headed by its chairman Martin Budich met for a talk with Egon Krenze, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, on Wednesday. Egon Krenz and Martin Budich agreed that the most important thing today is to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race. They appealed on behalf of the FDJ and the DJD to the responsible politicians in the FRG not to allow the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons, which would sharpen the danger of a new war emanating from the soil of the FRG. The FDJ and DJD therefore support any proposal to prevent a nuclear holocaust and to create peace with fewer weapons.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT TALKS WITH FRG REPORTED

AU0081114 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Negotiations on a cultural agreement between the GDR and the FRG continued in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs on Thursday. The GDR delegation was headed by Kurt Mier, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, and that of the FRG by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent representation of the FRG.

TALKS WITH BERLIN SENAT ON VISITORS REFUSED

LD082249 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov (DPA) -- The GDR still refuses to enter into talks with the Berlin Senat about improvements for visitors. At a 3-hour talk in East Berlin today between the officials responsible for visits, Senat representative Gerhard Kunze again suggested achieving further improvements through talks and urged the GDR to withdraw any entry refusals for West Berliners. Senat spokesman Meinhard Ade said that GDR representative Walter Mueller has shown "no new attitude" with regard to the improvements on tourist and visitor traffic desired by the Senat and described decisions on refusal of entry and the minimum currency exchange requirement regulations as the "GDR's business."

For the Senat, Kunze had again demanded the rescinding of the increase and extension of the compulsory exchange requirement. The freeing of children up to the age of 14 from this requirement was a step in the right direction, but in itself not enough to "tangibly affect" the number of visitors. At the meeting the GDR representative had complained again about legal infringements by visitors from West Berlin, especially driving under the influence of alcohol, overstaying their authorized visits, and traveling into the GDR when they had applied for a visa for East Berlin only. In this connection the Senat spokesman asked all visitors to observe the laws and regulations in force in the GDR and East Berlin in their own interests.

SESSION WITH FRG ON LEGAL AID HELD IN BERLIN

LD082259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) -- In Berlin, capital of the GDR, a further session of negotiations between the GDR and the FRG on the contractual arrangement of legal assistance took place on 8 November 1983. The delegations were headed by State Secretary in the GDR Ministry of Justice Dr Hans Ranke, and by State Secretary in the Federal Justice Ministry of the FRG Dr Klaus Kinkel. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for justice of the GDR, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, received the head of the FRG delegation for a talk.

HONECKER ATTENDS USSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD081218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2010 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov gave a reception Monday evening in Berlin to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Guests at the reception included Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, other members of the GDR party and state leadership, personalities from public life, and members of the diplomatic corps. Present on the Soviet side were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and other high-ranking military officials.

In a toast, the Soviet ambassador stressed the deep influence of Great October on the course of world history, which laid down the main path of social progress for all mankind. The Soviet Union-- whose foreign policy is characterized by the Leninist doctrine on peace -- the GDR and all other countries of the socialist community, are doing everything possible to preserve peace on earth, he stressed.

MITTAG SPEAKS AT GOSR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD072329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag praised the Great October Socialist Revolution as the hour of the birth of socialism, the social system that fulfills the yearning of millions of exploited and oppressed people for peace, work, bread and social justice. At a ceremony marking the 66th anniversary of the revolution, he said: "During a major revolutionary process and a gigantic process of social development, the USSR, in a struggle against internal and external counterrevolutionary forces, became, in a historically short period of time, an invincible bulwark of socialism on earth, the peoples' hope of social and national liberation, mankind's hope for a secure and peaceful future."

"During those stormy days and through the world change they introduced, that which Marx, Engels and Lenin had predicted in their splendid analysis of society came true: There is a real alternative to the capitalist society of exploitation. The epoch of exploitation and oppression is, on the basis of natural laws, being replaced by the revolutionary struggle of the working class," said Guenter Mittag.

The October Revolution set mankind on a course toward a new future. "Its experiences are of fundamental and universally applicable importance for the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism. For it is and will remain true that the October Revolution represents the first victorious proletarian revolution." The speaker pointed out that since the Great October, countries have emerged on all the major continents which are advancing under the banner of socialism. "We are proud and happy in the GDR with the development of our advanced socialist society which is successfully treading the path of mankind's progress alongside the Soviet Union. We are taking this path as friends alongside the victor of history."

Guenter Mittag recalled that in 1941 Hitlerite Fascism -- which at that time was the most reactionary monstrous product of imperialism -- believed itself to be strong enough to deal a destructive blow against the socialist Soviet Union. "The world knows the result of this insane attempt to turn back the wheel of history. In a gigantic struggle, full of sacrifice, in which 20 million Soviet citizens lost their lives, victory was achieved."

"It is fortunate for all mankind that there is the USSR and the community fraternal socialist states. The international authority of the socialist Soveit Union as a peace power gives millions and millions of people today confidence and courage that the struggle for the primary and fundamental vital interest of all peoples, life in peace, can be successfully defended against the imperialist policy of war." And it is also being confirmed at the present time that no country on earth is doing as much for peace in this complicated international situation as the USSR.

From the Lenin Peace Decree to the present policy of the USSR, whose highest goal is the prevention of a nuclear inferno on earth, there runs a straight path, Guenter Mittag said, who welcomed on behalf of the GDR, Yuriy Andropov's statement that the Soviet Union would continue to do its utmost to defend peace on earth. "In its political importance this is certainly one of the most significant statements by the Soviet party and state leadership at a grave time. It is an historic document of USSR policy, which is aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war and at consolidating world peace.

In an analysis form a class standpoint it names the source of the danger that threatens all mankind: the militarist course of the present U.S. administration, which obviously has only one purpose -- safeguarding the highest profits of the military-industrial complex of U.S. monopolies."

Mankind must and will not allow its existence to be sacrificed for the sake of the greed for profit and power of a few. In solving the decisive questions for mankind, the GDR stands unswervingly alongside the Soviet Union, Guenter Mittag said.

"We know that in the struggle for peace, every hour counts. This applies especially now in view of the planned deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons, with the FRG as the main country of deployment, which are aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countires." The planned deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is an attempt to create additional U.S. strategic nuclear potential. "Such a step, directed against the socialist states, is an action hostile to peace with far-reaching implications for the situation in Europe and the whole world. If these new U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed, the danger of a war from German soil, from the soil of the FRG, would again be created."

Inspired by the spirit of responsibility to the peoples of Europe, especially to the peoples of the two German states, Erich Honecker, in his letter to the FRG chancellor, urged that nothing should be left untried in order to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race. "At the present time we again appeal to the responsible politicians in the FRG to oppose the deployment of new American nuclear missiles and to prevent these diabological weapon from turning the FRG literally into a powder keg."

"What benefit, one asks oneself, does the FRG expect to gain from yielding to U.S. pressure, with the result that these new strategic first-strike weapons will be deployed," Guenter Mittag asked.

"Even those who are strongly opposed ideologically to communism must be given food for thought when former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Mcnamara warns the people in the FRG that their cultural area would be completely devastated if the NATO strategy continues to be adhered to. This man knows exactly what he is talking about, and if he speaks out at such a decisive moment it must be clear to every single person in the FRG that there is only one decision: 'no' to the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG; 'yes' to a peaceful life on the whole globe.

Life is too valuable to us, and the earth too precious. Therefore, in the struggle for peace we do not allow ourselves to be restrained by anyone nor to be surpassed by anyone. This is why we also say that its is still better to continue to negotiate than to deploy."

Even now it is not yet too late to reach agreement in Geneva if Washington gives up its destructive position. "Should new U.S. missiles be stationed in Western Europe, contrary to all reason, then -- this has been made clear by the USSR and also the GDR -- countermeasures cannot be avoided. The stationing of U.S. missiles in Western Europe would violate the system of treaties in the center of Europe, which came about as a result of the World War II and postwar development, and which provide the foundation for relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation for mutual benefit. And in regard to relations between the GDR and the FRG, the stationing of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG could not only put a strain on what has been achieve so far and what is still aimed at, but call it into question."

There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Not further escalation of tensions, but serious striving for an improvement of the international situation now has to determine action in international politics. The people of the GDR are angry at the invasion of Grenada, committed in violation of international law, and they demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of U.S. invasion troops.

In praise of what has been achieved since November 1917, Guenter Mittag said: "The Soviet Union today is a highly developed and efficient state economically and culturally in the most comprehensive use of the word. It has at its disposal a mighty intellectual and material potential. The rapid development of the productive forces enabled the USSR to meet all requirements for strengthening the economic performance of socialism, for improving the material and cultural standard of living of the people, and for the defense of the gains of the revolution."

A new stage has begun in the fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR since the visit in May this year of a party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker. "The agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov show the path for the dynamic development of our comprehensive mutual relations into the next millenium," Guenter Mittag said. With reference to the two states' steady cooperation, beneficial to the national economies of both, the speaker recalled that from 1971-82, goods and services to the value of more than 380 billion valuta marks had been exchanged.

"The GDR is firmly determined to contribute effectively to further strengthening socialist economic integration in the CEMA," Guenter Mittag said. "We are convinced that the coming top-level economic conference of CEMA member-countries will open up far-reaching prospects for fruitful multilateral cooperation."

"The construction of the new gas pipeline has demonstrated to all the world what powerful scientific-technological and economic potential the Soviet Union, together with the CEMA member-countries, has at their disposal.

"The sanctions and boycott policy collapses in the face of this. We are in favor of peaceful trade relations of mutual benefit with all states on earth." That is precisely why the GDR opposes so decisively all attempts to use trade and mutual economic relations as an instrument of political blackmail. By putting into practice the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German soil, in the GDR, we too are following the path set by the Great October Socialist Revolution."

BRIEFS

SRV AMBASSADOR PRAISES AID -- The GDR's invaluable help in the training Vietnamese cadres was praised by Ambassador Pham Van Kim at a reception in Berlin. He pointed out that so far over 3,700 Vietnamese had completed studies at GDR universities and colleges. This year the 10,000th apprentice would be receiving vocational training. GDR minister for higher and vocational education, Hans-Joachim Boehme, has promised future support in cadre training. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 5 Nov 83 LD]

FDGB, ZIMBABWE SIGN PROTOCOL -- A protocol on the further cooperation between the FDGB and the Trade Union Federation of Zimbabwe was signed in Harare this weekend. Both sides agreed to deepen the close relations and to develop collaboration further. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 5 Nov 83 LD]

APRO LEAVES FOR SOFIA WARSAW PACT TALKS

LD081841 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 8 (MTI) -- Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Tuesday left for Sofia to attend a consultative meeting of the presidents of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

MTI PREVIEWS KADAR'S FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO CSSR

LD081920 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 8 (MTI) -- As reported, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, is to pay an official, friendship visit to Czechoslovakia in the forthcoming days on the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Comprehensive Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations are developing in every walk of life on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. High-level political talks are regular and among them the visit of Gustav Husak to Budapest in September 1982, when he held talks with Janos Kadar, was of great importance Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar paid an official friendship visit to Prague this October. Janos Kadar's coming visit to Czechoslovakia is to continue the series of high-level talks.

Economic relations have seen a smooth development. The exchange of goods increased, and amounted to 1,133 million roubles. The value of Hungarian export was 593 million roubles, and import was 540 million roubles. A 3 per cent increase is planned for this year's trade turnover, which is estimated to reach 1,382 million roubles. It was stated at the last prime ministerial talks that there are further possibilities to strengthen cooperation primarily in electro-technology, automatization, agriculture and the chemical and good industries; scientific-technical cooperation in energy saving and the utilization of secondary materials is planned to be developed.

Cultural, educational and scientific relations are controlled by a cooperation work plan for 1981-85. Senior officials of the cultural and scientifc life held meetings regularly and health, sports, and touristic relations, in general, are also satisfactory. The two countries are making joint efforts to promote the common progressive traditions of the Hungarian, Czech and Slovak peoples, and assisting in marking historical memorials and places of famous personalities and anniversaries by commemorative tablets.

LOSONCZI PARLIAMENT AWARDS ADDRESS 4 NOV

AU072058 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on presenting decorations bestowed by the Presidential Council on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Cupola Hall of Budapest Parliament on 4 Nov]

[Text] In a festive speech, Pal Losonczi noted, among other things, that the mobilizing force of great October is more alive and powerful today than ever before.

By now, the world socialist system represents its ideals, spirit, and teachings. They are espoused by millions of people who are struggling for peace and progress on all five continents. Today, the Soviet Union is the most progressive leading force of the world. Progressive people and the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence respect it as the mainstay of their aspiration.

"Almost from the moment of its birth, the October example has been a part and stimulator of Hungarian history," he stressed. "It was in the wake of this example that our people declared war on the oppression of centuries and proclaimed the Hungarian Republic of Councils. Even after the defeated revolution, the October example instilled strength in the undaunted revolutionaries waging a life-and-death struggle with the fascist system to keep alive the hope for victory. Finally, at the cost of shedding their blood, the soldiers of October brought us our liberation as well. The soil of Hungary became free, and our people tackled the building of a new country. We obtained a new role in the world political scene and were able to achieve prestige and recognition in the vanguard of the progressive peoples. For this very reason, the Hungarian people recall with respect the socialist revolution that has opened a new path for mankind and its soldiers. It is in this spirit that they strive for mutual understanding and respect with the peoples of the world and take part in the task of safeguarding peace, which is precious for everyone.

"Concerning for peace and aware of being right, we Hungarians the sons of our socialist fatherland, perform our work unitely and resolutely. Taking external conditions into consideration, realistically assessing our means, and mobilizing all favorable forces and reserves, we continue on the proven path. By so doing we serve well our fatherland, the cause of making our people more successful, and the augmentation of the forces of progress and peace.

"Befitting the splendid traditions of this holiday, for their activity in the service of these noble objectives, the Presidential Council honors those who, in the spirit of the great October, have done the most of the sake and development of the fatherland and socialism in the course of our great common work," said Pal Losonczi, and, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the government, he expressed his good wishes to those receiving the state decorations, which they earned through work.

PRC AMBASSADOR, COUNSELLOR VISIT TEXTILE FIRMS

AU041000 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Ma Lie, ambaddador of the PRC in Budapest, and commerical counsellor Zhang Zhaoming [spelling as published] on 24 Oct visited the linen spinning and weaving industry enterprise and inspected the Budakealasz weaving mill. The guests were received by Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and director general of the enterprise.

MSZMP'S GROSZ UNVEILS LENIN STATUE IN LENINVAROS

LD052352 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] In Leninvaros, Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Borsud County Party Committee, unveiled a monument to the person whose name was taken by the town. The large portrait made of brass, standing on a pedestal 8 meters high, was produced by Agamemnon Makris. The Lenin monument has been installed in the geometrical center of the town, and local leaders plan that in the future all important state ceremonies will be held here.

GOVERNMENT 3 NOV 'NOTE' TO UNITED STATES

AU081657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 83 p 2

["Note" from the Polish Government to the United States issued in Warsaw on 3 November 1983]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PPR conveys its respect to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and wishes to present the following government stance concerning the hostile politics of the U.S. Government toward the PPR.

1. After 13 December 1981, the U.S. government applied sanctions against Poland as well as other hostile and lawless measures concerning political, economic, and scientific relations, and other spheres. It emerges from official declarations made by the Americans that the above were a reaction against the 12 December 1981 State Council resolution to introduce marital law -- even though this was a sovereign decision by the Polish authorities made in accordance with the PPR Constitution and made during an obviously dangerous situation in order to avert an exceptionally serious threat to the basic interests of the state and nation.

In addition, the U.S. Government asked a series of states, above all those within NATO, to apply similar measures against Poland.

2. The Polish authorities have said many times that the decision to impose temporary martial law was not aimed against any state whatsoever, and was made because of the need to put a stop to anarchy and to prevent a fratricidal conflict, a collapse of the economy, and the destabilization of state and social structures. The PPR Government communicated this decision to the UN secretary general in accordance with Article 4 of the International Treaty of Citizens' and Political Rights. The governments of the countries participating in the CSCE and many other countries were also provided with the appropriate information.

3. The hostile and lawless measures on the part of the United States against Poland were also expressed in the U.S. Government's suspension of bilateral agreements; to be more exact, the agreements signed by the PPR and U.S. Governments on 19 July 1972 concerning air traffic, and an important part of the 2 August 1976 agreement concerning fishing off the U.S. coast. The most-favored-nation clause in repsect of goods has been suspended in an arbitrary way. This is a clear violation of the multilateral agreement concerning tariffs and trade (GATT), which has been respected and observed by international society for decades.

The sudden blocking of previously arranged credits and the resulting blockage of the influx of fodder, important raw materials, and components, resulted in a drop in production in many spheres, including of supplies for the population. This also led to a break in coproduction agreements, especially in those sectors of production based on imported American technology. The policy restrictions inspired by the United States also caused much economic unrest and resulted in particular in serious trade restrictions between Poland and a range of Western countries. In addition, the difficulties in scientific and technical cooperation caused by suspending or freezing many agreements and contracts led to a collapse or serious restriction of contracts of many years' standing between scientific institutions and scientists of both countries.

One cannot also fail to note that while making the most of the coal extraction difficulties of Polish mining caused by strikes and other antiproduction activities, which Polish-language radio stations also helped to encourage, the United States has cornered a part of the traditional Polish trade market, which is coal.

The restrictions and other hostile measures have affected the whole of Polish society, have caused Polish society's standard of living to drop, and have enhanced the burdens of daily life. All this has caused and is still causing serious losses for the Polish economy running into billions of dollars.

4. The U.S. Government's policy toward Poland constitutes impermissible interference in our state's domestic affairs, exerts pressure on Poland, and tries to impose on Poland political solutions that are contrary to the vital needs of national existence -- while at the same time violating the sovereign rights of the Polish state.

It is very significant that the interference in Poland's domestic affairs that has taken place since 13 December 1981 openly contradicts numerous earlier statements made by the U.S. Government prior to 13 December 1981 concerning noninterference in Poland's domestic affairs and pointing out Poland's need to solve its own problems by means of its own resources.

5. Martial law in Poland was suspended on 31 December 1982, and then lifted on 22 July 1983, of which the UN secretary general and the whole of international society have been informed. Even so, the United States is still continuing hostile and lawless measures against Poland. It is therefore clear that the real aim of the U.S. Government's policy is to enhance economic difficulties, sow social tension, encumber efforts at reaching national accord, and make it difficult to implement the sociopolitical and economic reforms that are being undertaken on a wide scale in Poland. The continuation by the United States of efforts to impose political conditions on the PPR Government is clear confirmation of the above aim. The PPR Government has stated many times that it rejects and will continue to reject this kind of pressure, which is doomed to failure just like all other forms of pressure so far.

6. The measures applied by the U.S. Government against Poland since 13 December 1981 are contrary to the basic principles and norms of international law. They constitute a serious violation of the principles of the UN Charter, especially Article 1 point 2, as well as a violation of the principles contained in the CSCE Final Act, especially Principle I concerning sovereign equality and the respect of those rights emerging from sovereignty, Principle VI concerning noninterference in domestic affairs, and Principle IX concerning cooperation between states. The above violation means at the same time that the U.S. Government has breached the 9 October 1974 joint statement on Polish-American relations, as well as the 9 October 1974 joint statement on the development of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, in which both sides officially expressed their determination to develop relations in the spirit of cooperation and mutual respect. It is stated in these statements that:

"The first secretary and the president have expressed their determination to develop relations in the spirit of cooperation and mutual respect.

"They have decided to increase and support, on the basis of the principle of mutual advantages and responsibilities and through the use of appropriate resources, a long-term development of trade, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between both sides, especially in agriculture, industry, transportation, health, and environmental protection.

"...Motivated by the decisions contained in the joint declaration concerning Polish-American relations, they have confirmed their firm intention of ensuring a constant development of economic and trade relations through the application of a liberal export and import policy, in accordance with the legal requirements of every state and with the principles of the GATT, including the principle of the most-favored-nation clause in respect to goods."

The restrictions and other measures are also in conflict with the present practice of international trade relations, which does not provide for introducing negative elements into trade, as confirmed by various international acts, including Resolution 37/249 of the UN General Assembly. This resolution provides for protection of economic relations against negative consequences of political tension.

7. The Polish Government states that the extensive area of relations, especially economic relations, which the PPR has developed with the United States in the previous period and which has benefited the two sides, has been used for activities against Poland's vital interests and against the development of East-West relations. These activities, which are in glaring conflict with the good traditions of cooperation between our two states, have caused sudden and acute aggravation in Polish-American relations in all spheres.

8. The Polish Government expresses its resolute opposition to the restrictions and other unfriendly measures applied by the U.S. Government vis-a-vis Poland and to interference in its internal affairs. To take such measures the U.S. Government has neither a formal nor more importantly a moral right. The Polish Government demands the immediate withdrawal of all restrictions and other unfriendly measures and the halting of all attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of our country, including the propaganda aggression through Radio Free Europe and the VOA. The Polish side regards the U.S. Government's policy toward the PPR, a policy that is exerting a highly negative influence on bilateral relations. The abolition of economic and fiscal restrictions and the halting of other unfriendly measures vis-a-vis Poland is the condition for returning to normal relations between the PPR and the United States of America. Otherwise the further deterioration of these relations may become inevitable.

9. The U.S. Government is undoubtedly aware of the fact that the solution of the problem of Poland's fiscal obligations vis-a-vis its creditors in the Western countries, including the United States, depends on removing those external conditions that are seriously hindering the activity in favor of overcoming economic difficulties and increasing industrial production and exports by Poland. One of the conditions for achieving this aim is making it possible for Poland to have an access to the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

10. The Polish Government, claiming international law and usages, expects that the U.S. Government will take the necessary steps to remove the losses suffered by the Polish economy and people as a result of the unfriendly and illegal measures applied after 13 December 1981. In this situation it is impossible to recognize as suitable -- especially in the light of the size of the losses suffered by the Polish economy -- the partial measures, which are only measures in name, and constitute a feint vis-a-vis the obvious necessity to depart from the policy of restrictions, which the U.S. Government continues to regard as a factor in the interference in Poland's internal affairs, and, especially, as an instrument of diktat with regard to the questions of the legal order valid in Poland. Such diktat was, is, and will be resolutely rejected.

11. The PPR Government expects that its aforementioned position will be most seriously considered by the U.S. Government and that it will take the necessary measures in line with international law and usages and with the traditions of normal relations between the two states and peoples.

12. The PPR Government reserves the right to raise in other forums the issue of the losses suffered by Poland as a result of restrictions and unfriendly and illegal measures of the U.S. Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PPR takes this opportunity to again express its high regard for the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON SINO-SOVIET CONSULTATIONS

AU071402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 83 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "USSR-China Consultations"]

[Text] The 3-week Soviet-Chinese political consultations held at deputy foreign minister level have ended in Beijing. This has been the third round of talks started a year ago aimed at normalizing mutual relations. Of course, the representatives of both powers also discussed some key international problems. At the end of the consultations, Deputy Minister Leonid Ilichev, head of the USSR delegation, was received by the PRC head of diplomacy, Wu Xueqian. The next round of talks, the fourth one, will take place in March in Moscow.

The news from Beijing stresses that both sides have confirmed the presence of a good, business-like, relaxed atmosphere surrounding the talks. It is indicated that Soviet-Chinese relations have clearly improved in recent months, including in the economic, cultural, and scientific spheres. The Chinese are interested in the Soviet Union renovating a series of industrial plants built with Soviet aid years ago. These are good signs of a further development of mutual cooperation. One can also see an improvement in contacts between China and the European socialist countries.

Neither side is hiding the fact that many more efforts and undertakings resulting from the problems that have accumulated over the past 20 years, a difficult period for mutual relations, are necessary. The most important fact is that no more incidents are occurring along the world's longest frontier and that there is no more war psychosis on this frontier. The differences in views which exist even after the Beijing consultations concern Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and the military presence in the Sino-Soviet border zone.

The USSR stresses its desire for accord, but also stresses that the development of mutual relations should not only take the interests of both sides into account, but should also take place without harming the interests of third parties. An improvement in USSR-Chinese relations would serve the interests of peace, security, and socialism, in which both the great nations are interested.

Moscow has confirmed its readiness to seek a realistic way of healing relations that is acceptable to both sides. China has stressed the positive meaning of widening the ties between both countries. The announcement that the talks will continue in Moscow in the spring confirms the intention of normalizing mutual relations. This is good news during the current tense situation in the world.

BARCIKOWSKI-LED DELEGATION ENDS FRG VISITS

AU030858 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29/30 Oct 83 p 8

[Ryszard Drecki report: "Step Toward a 'Thaw' in PPR-FRG Relations"]

[Text] On Friday, the 5-day visit to the FRG by a delegation from the PZPR Deputies' Club headed by its chairman, K. Barcikowski, ended.

The delegation met with a range of key leaders and parliamentarians from the SPD including H-J Vogel, W. Brandt, H. Schmidt, H. Ehmke, and H-J Wischnewski. The delegation also met with the so-called Deputies' Circle of the SPD parliamentary faction -- a group of deputies who are particularly active in developing relations with our country.

K. Barcikowski also talked to politicians belonging to the present ruling formation in Bonn: R. Barzel (CDU), chairman of the Bundestag; H-D Genscher, minister of foreign affairs; A. Dregger, chairman of the CDU-CSU parliamentary faction; W. Mischnick, head of the FDP parliamentary faction; and Jenninger, minister of state in the Chancellery.

Assessing the significance of his talks with Bonn, Comrade K. Barcikowski told a TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent the following: "We are satisfied with the fact that by means of this visit we have been able to continue the contacts between the PZPR Deputies' Club and the SPD parliamentary faction that have existed for 12 years. These contacts have always been a constructive factor in shaping relations between our states.

"Aside from having talks with our SPD hosts, we have also met with politicians from the present governing camp, a circumstance which goes beyond mere protocol," K. Barcikowski continued.

"Relations between Poland and the FRG, which developed quite dynamically during the last decade, suffered a serious setback after December 1981 -- not, as we know, through our fault and on our initiative. So the purpose of our visit has been to make a step toward "thawing" these relations and providing them with a proper shape advantageous to both sides. I believe the talks we have held here during the past few days have been able to help achieve this goal to a certain extent," K. Barcikowski said.

Barcikowski TV Interview

LD082304 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn, 8 Nov -- West German TV broadcast on Monday evening, on its second channel, an interview with member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Kazimierz Barcikowski who had visited the FRG late last month as head of a delegation of PUWP Sejm (parliament) floor.

In the interview K. Barcikowski said that the Polish side is interested in a quick enlivening of relations with the FRG and in restoring to them the value they had after the signing of the treaty on the basis of normalization in December 1970.

In my opinion, K. Barcikowski said, the main course of present cooling off in Polish-FRG relations lies outside Poland and the FRG.

PZPR LEADERS ATTEND GOSR ANNIVERSAY CONCERT

LD081244 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov -- The 66th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, which had opened a new chapter in mankind's history, was celebrated throughout Poland today.

A gala concert in Warsaw's Palace of Culture Kongresowa Hall, organized today by the Main Board and Warsaw Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, was the high point in the celebrations of this important anniversary in Poland.

The concert was attended by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, Albin Siwak, Marian Wozniak, Jan Glowczyk, Florian Siwicki, Marian Orzechowski, and by senior officials of allied political parties -- the UPP, DP, Chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council Jan Dobraczynski, representatives of the Ministry of National Defence, senior officials of the War Veterans' Union, the Polish-USSR Friendship Society, youth organizations and the Warsaw authorities.

Also present were: Poland-based representative of the supreme commander of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces, Army General Afanasiy Shcheglov and representatives of the Soviet Army Group North with member of the Military Council, head of the group's political board, Lieut. Gen. Nikolay Lushnitchenko.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski delivered a speech followed by a speech from the Soviet ambassador Aleksandr Aksenov.

SEJM APPROVES EXTENSION OF AMNESTY BILL

LD082253 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] A bill to extend the period of disclosing criminal activity and ammendments concerning this in the Amnesty Law have been approved by the Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and Legislative Work. The draft envisages extending until the end of this year the deadline for reporting voluntarily to the prosecutor's offices and to Polish diplomatic missions. The law would come into force when published, and would apply to all cases of those coming out after 31 October. We should recall that the changes in the Amnesty Law were proposed recently by the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

JARUZELSKI'S POLICIES, YOUTH POLICIES VIEWED

AU041416 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 31 Oct 83 p 2

[Press review: "Disputes Over the Present"]

[Excerpt] In his article "Courage and Realism," that appearing in PERSPEKTYWY, Ryszard Lukasiewicz writes about the main assumptions behind the policies of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government.

"We have already grown accustomed to speaking of the policy lines of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government," writes the author. "Let us then consider what these policy lines are?

"They are, above all, the political manifestations of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress' program, and thus, of the program designed to lead the country out of the crisis, as well as to unite Poles in the supreme goal of achieving a sovereign, reformed socialist state.

"The themes of consolidating the state, and the long-term democratic reforms are, I think, the most strongly stressed themes in practically all of Army General W. Jaruzelski's speeches and the activities of his government. And this is quite understandable, because we must remember that General W. Jaruzelski took over the premiership during a very critical time, and then the office of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Poland was then on the verge of the abyss, faced with a civil war, and its fate hanging in the balance."

R. Lukasiewicz then analyses the most important problems now facing the country's leaders. This includes the "opening up of the minds of the authorities and the people," the further democratization of sociopolitical affairs, and among other things, consolidating the state, socializing the party's leading role, and resolving economic processes to make them less painful for the groups of people that are worse off. The author also devoted much attention to youth problems. Here is an excerpt of his article:

"He who has young people -- has a nation. The obviousness of this statement reflects the importance of its meaning. Without going into this further, I want to say that, despite the Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum and the last meeting of the party's youth aktivs at Olivia Hall, the government's policy on youth is still too passive. It is true that a large part of the younger generation is not inclined to trust the actions of the authorities and is frustrated by the material situation it finds itself in, as well as the shortage of housing, and the difficulties it is faced with. It is also true that after August 1980 a large part of the young people joined Solidarity, and found themselves under the influence of the enemies of socialism. Both the party's activities and the youth movement failed to play a greater role in this situation.

"Today, our foremost task is to win young people back to socialism, and to involve them in the stream of constructive changes. We cannot give up any of these young people as lost regardless of where they have been and where they are coming from. Young people must be won over and not pushed away.

"The facts must prove to the young that the policy line of socialist renewal stems from the ideals of August 1980, and that this line is being implemented despite martial law. The government of Army General W. Jaruzelski is aware of this necessity. This is evidenced by the invitation it extended to the young to participate extensively in political affairs, in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], and to rejuvenate the state and economic cadres. These are features of the government's new approach to the younger generation.

"Many young people regarded the imposition of martial law as the end of their hopes. This, I can understand. But we must not accept the ideas promoted by Western propaganda and the political underground about the 'lost generation.' This brings one to conclude that both our attitude to the August accords, as well as to starting a dialogue with young people, should be a more active one. The gap that has occurred in the state education system, as well as in the activities of the party and the youth movement is still a good place for the opponent to rampage with impunity. We still put too many restrictions on ourselves and we also lack a far-sighted eductional concept, although the damage done to society's consciousness is no less than that done to the material sphere.

TRYBUNA LUDU DESCRIBES REACTIONS TO RATIONING

AU071232 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 83 p 2

[Ewa Fiala commentary: "Fats Are Once Again Being Rationed"]

[Excerpts] It was like a bolt from the blue for most people. How is it possible that butter is going to be rationed once again when milk supplies last year were so great? For it is butter that has caused the greatest amount of emotion. But all vegetable and animal fats are going to be rationed as of 1 November, with the exception of oil.

There are several issues that cause doubts, consternation, and comments that are -- what is the use of hiding it -- hostile. Above all, it is difficult to reconcile the decision to ration these goods with the knowledge that there have been large supplies of milk from rural areas. Second, the date on which fats are to begin being rationed has caused anger.

The last day of October, a day between 2 work-free days, should be used by many people for activities completely different from standing in line for two packs of butter or margarine (that is how these goods have been sold in Warsaw). It is meant to be used for activities other than hunting around for a shop where supplies of fats have arrived or wandering every hour when these supplies will come.

Whatever we write, we will still not manage to convey the feelings of everyone whose free time has been spoiled by this decision. There is no way of telling how it has disrupted the work of plants and offices that were supposed to work with normal work hours beginning Monday. There is also no way of calculating how much of these goods have been brought during this last ration-free day for trading purposes, and how much has been bought which will go to waste.

It is a fact that there is no good time in which to announce bad news, but the time for announcing the rations has caused a particularly large amount of doubt. Very many people would have preferred to find out about the rationing on Monday evening after the shops had closed. They would have had enough butter and margarine purchased in October to last them 2 or 3 days and they would not have lost time doing their shopping under nightmarish (everyone will confirm this) conditions. It has to be stated with regret that the way in which the news was spread was acceptable only to professional "standers in line." The question is: Is it only the approval of these people that ought to be sought?

There are more questions that are being asked. Was it correct to stop the rationing of butter and fats in June in the first place? Would it not have been a better solution to periodically raise the ration quotas on the basis of supplies of raw materials?

Someone will say that these doubts and questions have no sense any more. The event has happened and saying "if" will bring nothing. But it seems that it is worth presenting these doubts. The experience of the last day of October may quite simply serve as a lesson for the future.

'HEATED' WARSAW PZPR PLENUM ON IDEOLOGY

AU072053 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Nov 83 p 8

[Report signed "(AB)": "Not To Lose Our Principles"]

[Excerpts] There was no time limit on the discussion. Nor was there a lack of those who wanted to speak since there were as many as 19 speakers during yesterday's Warsaw PZPR Committee plenum. When there was a motion to record some of the speeches in the protocol toward the end of the many hour-long discussions, none of the speakers were willing to agree to it. This is the best proof of the fact that the discussion was a heated one.

The discussion's basic theme could, in brief, be described as being based on ideological problems. It also included issues connected with ideological matters that are being discussed during the accountability-electoral campaigns that are now in progress, as well as, among other things, the economy, culture, education, and upbringing. The special Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum, which is planned for next year, will also be devoted to ideological issues.

The discussion frequently stressed that failing to appreciate ideological issues always leads to the disruption of party work and many misunderstandings. Enormous shortcomings are evident in the basic ideological knowledge of party members. There is therefore, a need to instigate an extensive ideological and educational work program among the party's members and candidate members. This concerns all its communities, and its young people in particular, because it is the young who ask the most questions about principles and should receive answers to them from the party, otherwise they will look for them elsewhere.

During the first postwar years everything was simple, said one of the speakers. One knew who one's enemy was and who one's friend was. Now this has become more complicated. The opponents of socialism are winning the battle in this ideological confusion. This is why we are in such need of an ideological weapon and why we should disseminate Marxist knowledge.

The burden of the ideological battle has now moved to the economy, it was said. The opponent is taking advantage of every slip we make to sow his political demagogy. This is why one of the most important tasks facing us in the implementation of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum must be the struggle for success of the economic reform, stressed Wojciech Garstka, member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee's Ideological Commission.

The following are the proposals made at the accountability-electoral campaign which has already been commenced within the cells of the PZPR. Meetings are taking place in group and departmental party organizations in many plants. Eugeniusz Walczak, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee in the Warsaw television works, emphasized that average attendance at meetings amounted to 80 percent of the plant's party members while shift work was in progress. Appraisals were made during these meetings of the political work of separate plant departments, as well as of the people. This should consolidate the entire organization in the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Similar appraisals were presented by other speakers, who stressed that everyday matters dominated ideological problems at the many discussions conducted during the campaign. Part of the public does not differentiate between the administrative authorities and the party, and simply identifies them with one anohter, it was said. People attribute errors and slips of the administration to us, the rank and file members of the PZPR, and make us responsible for them. This is what has occured just now, after the decision to reintroduce the rationing of fats. The need for this rationing was not questioned, but they questioned the date on which it is to be introduced, as well as the way in which the principles behind it were presented. It was deemed a mistake. The following, among others, expressed their views on this subject: Piotr Baryla, chairman of the Executive Committee's Working Commission; Jan Jasinski, first secretary of the city section committee of the Warsaw railway network; Witold Kusinski, first secretary of the University of Warsaw's College Committee; and Ryszard Jedrzejewski, first secretary of the Okecie transportation equipment plant's factory committee.

We have adopted the custom of avoiding assessing the administration, or rather, only assessing it as far as it affects the enterprise, it was said. This is a mistake. If we consider a skilled workman to be a political activist, as we should, then a minister is also as great an activist, or even more, and he should also be assessed.

We cite the words of our leaders too often in our speeches, and the words of our workers considerably less, noted one of the speakers. But the party is, after all, a workers' party not only in name. It must take more notice and listen to what the workers class thinks and what it wants. Then there will be no danger of it moving away from the masses.

COAL PRODUCTION, WORK DISCIPLINE IMPROVE

LD081521 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Nov -- Polish coal mining scores ever better results with some 159.4 million tonnes of hard coal extracted till the end of October, that is 1.1 million tonnes more than in the same period last year. Polish miners are expected to extract some 191 million tonnes of coal by the end of this year. The mining industry reported improved productivity and better work discipline. Coal reserves stored at Polish power plants, the industry and in private hands are higher than ever before.

WARSAW TV CITES HARVEST PRODUCTION DATA

LD081831 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] This year's agricultural production period is coming to an end. Significant amounts of produce for food processing, essential to market supply, have been supplied. The cereal harvest exceeds 22 million metric tons and is nearly 1 million metric tons higher than a year ago. The potato harvest will amount to about 35 million metric tons and is higher by about 3 million metric tons compared to last year. Horticultural production in general is good, there being only less cabbage and some root vegetables than last year. The sugar beets harvest will also be higher than last year, and milk purchases will exceed 10 billion liters. However, meat, and animal and vegetable fats production is much worse. [as heard]

WARSAW SEJM DEPUTIES DISCUSS MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

LD081033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Rationalization of employment was one of the important assumptions of economic reform, but there has been no improvement in this field. The managements of factories point to cadre shortages as a problem that is as acute as bad industrial production. Rationalization of employment is impossible, because the economy is still functioning irrationally. This was the conclusion reached by Warsaw SEJM deputies, who discussed cadre policy in the capital and the Warsaw Voivodship at a meeting yesterday. The deputies took a penetrating look at (?phenomena), whose significance is alarming. In the construction industry in Warsaw, for instance, there is one administrative official for every two manual workers. In water and sewage enterprises, for every white-collar worker there are not quite three manual workers. However, punishment of the management of any plant for this kind of cadre policy is unknown.

BAR ASSOCIATION CRITICIZES JARUZELSKI GOVERNMENT

NC071453 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 7 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Bar Association has accused the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski of stifling the development of "socialist democracy" and neglecting "the dignity of man" in the sharpest public criticism of the regime since the lifting of marital law last summer.

The association's weekly magazine PRAWO I ZYCIE said in its latest issue that the government must halt its "negligence of the dignity of man...that would allow the party to regain the leadership of the working class, and the government to regain direct legitimacy without seeking help from the Church." Without mentioning Gen Jaruzelski by name, the magazine said: "Despotism and autocracy have never been supported...by the majority of society."

"The development of socialist democracy" was the only means to overcome "elitist and autocratic tendencies at the highest circles," it said, adding that the government owed the people a "decent standard of living." "All societies in general, and Polish society in particular, will return trust for trust, honesty for honesty, good behavior for good behavior," PRAWO I ZYCIE said.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR PROTESTS IN FACTORIES

NC071512 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 7 (AFP) -- The banned Solidarity trade union called for protests in factories throughout Poland against the deterioration in the standard of living over the past two years in the latest issue of a clandestine newsletter for the Warsaw region. In the typewritten document dated November 4, circulated secretly here and which reached the Western press today, Solidarity's Provisional National Committee (TKK) asked underground members to organize protest actions because the standard of living had continuously declined in the past two years and prospects for an improvement were bleak. During this period, TKK said, "Prices increased faster than salaries, and today more than one-third of the population lives in conditions bordering on indigence." The newsletter also warned of further food rationing.

To allow such conditions to continue would "amount to suicide," it said, adding the student and workers' riots "of 1956, 1968, 1976 and 1980 showed that Polish society had not lost the instinct for survival and knew how to fight back."

TKK asked regional underground committees to remain alert to "coordinate, support and direct any protest movement or spontaneous strikes," and called on members to "indicate to workers the best means of resistance and protest."

To Protest Price Rises

AU081011 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw -- The underground leadership of the banned Solidarity union has called for a nation-wide coordinated protest action against the planned food price rises. In an appeal passed to Western correspondents, the whole population is called upon to take part in the action under the slogans "Stop the price rises" and "No cuts in food rations." While rationing for butter and other fats has been introducted this month, the price rises are planned for the beginning of 1984.

UNDERGROUND STAMP ISSUED ON WALESA AWARD

NC081430 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Nov 8 (AFP) -- Polish stamp collectors will soon be able to pruchase a set of "underground" stamps commemorating the award of this year's Nobel Peace Prize to the former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. The six stamps, all with the same face value and each bearing a different picture of Mr Walesa, are being brought out by the banned trade union's underground postal service.

MATERIALS ON OBSERVANCE OF COSR ANNIVERSARY

Leaders Cable Soviets

AU061700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1630 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1983 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu addressed a telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the 66th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which mentions that the progressive and revolutionary forces of Romania warmly welcomed the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution manifesting their militant solidarity with the proletariat in Russia led by the Communist Party founded by Lenin.

The Romanian Communist Party, the telegram shows, consistently militated, in the adverse conditions of the bourgeois-landlord regime, for the establishment of normal, friendly relations of good neighborhood between Romania and the Soviet Union. After the victorious anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania on August 23, accomplished under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian-Soviet lasting friendship and manysided cooperation, steeled in the fights jointly waged by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers for the defeat of fascist Germany, have acquired a new content in the years of socialism, steadily developing on multiple planes.

The telegram highlights that the working people in Romania wholeheartedly rejoice at and are highly appreciative of the outstanding achievements scored by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party, in the country's socioeconomic development, which is a significant contribution to the enhancement of the might and prestige of socialism throughout the world. It also points out that the Romanian party and state attach special importance to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration with the Soviet Union and express their conviction that, working together, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, of the joint Romanian-Soviet declaration of 1976 and of the agreements reached at top level, they will steadily amplify, in the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Expressing their satisfaction for the cooperation between the two countries in the international life, and pointing to the important role the Soviet Union plays in the settlement of the major problems of our days, the Romanian leaders consider that at present everything possible should be done for the prevention of the siting of new missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place by completely eliminating nuclear weapons from the continent, for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, for the lessening of international confrontation and the resumption of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for all people's national independence.

SCINTEIA Stresses Good Relations

AU061832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1983 -- Emphasizing that the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has inaugurated a new era in humankind's history, SCINTEIA writes inter alia: Through the deep-going socioeconomic changes it generated the victory of the Russian proletariat opened the way of the translation into life of the lofty ideals of scientific socialism, of the liberation of those who work from oppression and exploitation, inaugurating the era of mankind's passage to socialism.

An outcome of the creative efforts of the popular masses in towns and villages, the Soviet Union has changed fundamentally, being now a powerful socialist state, in full swing of the development.

Communists, working people in Romania are highly appreciative of the successes scored by the Soviet peoples in the construction of the new social system, which make an outstanding contribution to the increase of the prestige and might of socialism in the world. Deeply rooted in history, the relations of friendship and solidarity between the progressive democratic forces of the Romanian people and of the Soviet peoples found a powerful expression in the manifestations of sympathy of the Romanian working people when they heard of the victory of the October revolution, in the fight of numerous Romanian revolutionaries in defence of the power of workers and peasants in Russia. This solidarity raised onto a higher stage once the Romanian Communist Party was set up, which militated for the establishment of normal relations between Romania and the Soviet Union, mobilized the masses in the fight against fascism, against the anti-Soviet war. The participation of the Romanian Army after August 23, 1944 alongside the Soviet Army, in the battles for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria, till the final victory over Nazism, powerfully cemented between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

After the establishment of the people's power in Romania, the friendship and alliance with the USSR has become a state policy, the relations between our countries witnessing a continous manysided development. Proclaimed in the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance in 1948, renewed and enriched in 1970, these relations have been further stimulated by the provisions of the joint declaration signed at top level in 1976.

The evolution of the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union are based on the principles of fully equally rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, of non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance.

The development of the friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples throws into prominence the decisive role of summit interviews and agreements for the expansion and deepening of the collaboration between the two countries in various domains.

In the international life, Romanian and the Soviet Union collaborate actively for the resolution of the major issues of the contemporary world, in keeping with the interests of peoples, of the cause of progress and peace, for the achievement of security in Europe and the world over, work for the resumption of the policy of detente, collaboration, understanding and independent development of all nations.

The Romanian people, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion, expresses the conviction that the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration will further develop in the interests of the building of the new social system, of the cause of socialism and communism, of international peace and collaboration.

Defense Minister Sends Cables

AU0711434 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] On the 66th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a congratulatory cable to the USSR minister of defense.

On the same occasion, further congratulatory telegrams were sent to central institutions, mass and civic organizations in the Soviet Union by the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the National Council of Women, the National Council for the Defense of Peace, and by other central institutions and mass and civic organizations.

Bucharest Meeting

AU071816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/11/1983 -- A festive meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in Bucharest, on November 7.

Mihai Moraru, Romanian deputy minister of the machine-building industry and Y.M. Tyazhel'nikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

A festive meeting was held on the same day in Constanta.

Deputy Minister, Envoy Speer

AU072037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/11/1983 -- A festive meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in Bucharest, on November 7. Mihai Moraru, a Romanian deputy minister of the machine-building industry and Y.M. Tyazhel'nikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest spoke about the significance of the event.

In the 66 years elapsed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Mihai Moraru said in his address, the Soviet peoples successfully built the technico-material base of the new society, liquidating the backwardness inherited from the tsarist regime, ensuring the fast development of the production forces, the socialist industrialization of the country, the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the manysided progress of the economy, science and culture, the rise in the standard of living of the popular masses. The Communists, the whole Romanian people sincerely rejoice at the results scored by the Soviet Union in the Communist construction, are highly appreciative of its initiatives and actions for the promotion of international peace and cooperation.

Stressing that the anniversary in Romania of the Great October Socialist Revolution is an opportunity to evoke with satisfaction the development of the long-standing traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, the speaker said: In the years of socialist construction, the Romanian-Soviet relations raised onto a higher stage and developed on the durable basis of the community of social system and ideology, of common fundamental aspirations of our peoples on the path of building socialism and communism. Romania and the Soviet Union have developed broad relations of manysided collaboration in all fields of activity, on the basis of equality in rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, comradely assistance and international solidarity.

A decisive role in the further development of the Romanian-Soviet relations has been played by the interviews and talks between the party and the state leaders of the two countries, which opened new propsects to the friendship and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Mentioning that Romania focuses here foreign policy on the development of the friendship and collaboration with all the socialist states, with the neighbour socialist countries in the first place, the speaker added: Romania is for the development and improvement of the collaboration within the CMEA, further expands the relations with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, on the basis and in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Romania resolutely grounds her international relations on the principles of equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat and use of force, the observance of each people's right to decide its destiny on its own.

The RCP and the Romanian state -- the speaker further said -- consider that the halting of the arms race and the passage to concrete, actual disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all, are the fundamental issues of our age. We are firmly against the emplacement of the new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place.

After reiterating Romania's position on the question of security and cooperation in Europe, Mihai Moraru said:

The Romanian Communist Party firmly works for the development of the relations with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist, social-democratic parties, progressive forces, with the national liberation movements, with other democratic organizations, considering that the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration among all factors declaring for peace, detente and national independence are an urgent prerequisite for ensuring mankind's progress and the revolutionary transformation of the world.

In his address Ambassador Y.M. Tyazhel'nikov emphasized that the result of the activity carried on by the peoples of the Soviet Union in the years following the Great October Socialist Revolution was the buildng of the developed socialist society in the USSR.

The speaker showed that the primoridal task for the contemporary epoch is the safeguarding of peace, the liquidation of the arms race and highlighted that the Soviet Union does not intend to deviate from its policy of peace, that it will steadily militate for a radical change of the evolution of the world policy. We aspire to friendship and mutual understanding with all the peoples -- we want to have relations of good neighbourhood with all the states, he said.

Referring to the uninterrupted development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration, the ambassador noted that the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples reflect a communion of fundamental interests and aims, with deep historic roots.

An important role in the further depending of the fraternal collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and Romania -- the Soviet ambassador stressed -- is played by the interviews and talks between our leaders, Comrade Y.V. Andropov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Soviet people is glad that in the years of socialist construction, the Romanian working people, led by the Communist party scored great successes in all domains.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU072031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/11/1983 -- The reception offered on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution by the Soviet Ambassador in Bucharest Y.M. Tyazel'nikov was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; ministers, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association; party and state activists; scientists; men of art and culture; representatives of the cults; generals and officers; journalists.

The reception passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CONDOLES ANDROPOV ON BASHIDOV DEATH

AU071400 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to extend profound condolences to you and the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the passing away of Comrade Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and prominent militant of the Communist party and Soviet State.

We also want to ask you to convey all our compassion to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH COLOMBIA ENDS SESSION

AU051838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1702 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/11/1983 -- The protocol signed at the end of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Colombian Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation highlights the two sides' satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Colombian economic cooperation. Both sides' determination is also expressed to take further action for the development and diversification of the commercial exchanges and technical-economic cooperation between the two countries. To this end the protocol provides for a series of actions apt to intensify and expand bilateral economic relations.

The president of the Republic of Colombia, Belisario Betancourt, received the minister of machine-buildng industry of Romania, Ioan Avram, co-chairman of the commission.

The Romanian minister also conducted talks with Augusto Ramirez Ocampo [spelling as received], mayor-general of Bogota, with the minister of public works, the minister a.i. of foreign affairs, the minister a.i. of agriculure, and with other officials and representatives of the private sector in Colombia.

IRANIAN LEADER ON SITUATION OF MUSLIMS IN SFRY

LD080508 Tehran IRNA in English 1937 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov 7, IRNA -- "The Islamic Republic is not and nor has it ever been desirous of intefering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, but at the same time (?neither does it believe it) right that the Muslims there should be condemned (?just) because of accepting Islam as a (?religion)," Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, secretary of the Militant Ulema Society of Tehran said when Didarevic, the head of the Federal Council of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidential Council of Bosnia and Hercegovina provinces, called on him here today.

The Ayatollah further said that it was an occasion for concern if the Muslims in Yugoslavia were put on trial and condemned for expressing their opinions. In this meeting, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani also put forth proposals that Muslims in Yugoslavia could become better (?acquainted) with those in Iran and vice-versa.

In another development the Yugoslav official in a meeting with Dr. Hedi [spelling of name as received], the head of the external affairs commission of the Majlis, held talks on the points of mutual interest between the two countries. The two sides also discussed their future role with regard to the non-aligned movements and the need for the movement to adhere to its main principle of non-alignment.

Also in this meeting Dr Hadi brought to the attention of the Yugoslav official the brutal massacre by Iraqi forces of the innocent people of the cities of Iran.

RESULTS OF DIZDAREVIC VISIT TO IRAN REPORTED

LD081315 Belgrade TANJUG DOMESTIC SERVICE IN SERBO-CROATIAN 1019 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, left Tehran today after 3 days of friendly and frank talks with representatives of the Iranian Government. At the end of his official and friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dizdarevic was received last night by Iranian Prime Minister, Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. In a lengthy conversation, which was attended by Edvard Kljun, SFRY ambassador to Iran, and Dusan Litvinovic, head of the Department for the Near East and Northern Africa in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, they discussed at length bilateral relations between the two countries and current international topics, especially the situation in that area. Nijaz Dizdarevic conveyed a verbal message from the SFRY Presidency to president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Khamene'i. The message concerns cooperation between the two countries and sets out Yugoslavia's understanding of international relations, especially in that area. Dizdarevic conveyed to Prime Minister Musavi an invitation from Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Yugoslavia. The irritation was accepted with pleasure.

Prime Minister Musavi asked Dizdarevic to convey to the SFRY Presidency and to Prime Minister Milka Planinc most cordial greetings from the Iranian leadership, and also the Islamic republic of Iran's interest in further promoting its relations with Yugoslavia.

After both sides made a positive evaluation of the present development of economic relations, Prime Minister Musavi pointed out significant opportunities for the expansion of economic cooperation offered by the Iranian 5-year plan. He invited the Yugoslav economy to involve itself in the realization of this plan. More detailed talks on this point are expected to be held during the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Iranian Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Namazi.

Possibilities for enriching Yugoslav-Iranian relations in general were discussed during the meeting. In this context the Iranian side proposed the signing of an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

During talks with Iranian personalities, especially with Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati and his deputy Ahmad 'Azizi, the two sides carried out a detailed exchange of views on the international situation, on the activity of nonaligned countries following their seventh summit in New Delhi, and on focal points of crises, especially in the Near East and the Middle East, as well as on the Iraqi-Iranian war. Mijaz Dizdarevic also had lengthy talks with Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, general secretary of the Association of Militant Utema of Tehran, and also with Chairman of the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee Dr Khadem. During the meeting with Khadem reference was made especially to the need to develop cooperation between the Majlis (Iranian Assembly) and the Yugoslav Assembly. Both sides stressed the need to strengthen (?reciprocal) contacts between Yugoslavia and Iran, especially contacts between representatives of the two parliaments.

At Tehran airport the Yugoslav delegation was seen off by 'Azizi, first deputy Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

FEC DEBATES PLANINC IRAQ TRIP, BUDGET PLANS

LD0081856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- At yesterday's session, chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] adopted a report on the official friendly visit by the president of the FEC [Milka Planinc] to the Republic of Iraq. The council also adopted a platform concerning the forthcoming official return visit by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, to Great Britain. The council also adopted a platform for the seventh session of the SFRY-EFTA committee to be held soon in Sarajevo.

Having examined the budget expenditure for the coming year, the FEC adopted draft laws on establishing the overall volume of the 1984 Federation budget on alterations and amendments to the law on financing the Federation, and on the temporary banning of sociopolitical and self-management interest comunities from disposing of part of their social funds for expenditure for 1984. These four draft laws outline policy on general and joint expenditure in the coming year. The basic approach in these documents is that funds in the 1984 Federation budget should be able to vary within the range of the expenditure level achieved in the fourth quarter of this year, and that the beneficiaries of the Federation budget should not incorporate "planned inflation" in their planning for outgoings. The overall funds at the disposal of recipients of budget revenue should depend on an evaluation carried out during the course of the year and based on the income generated in the economy.

On the basis of the revenue to be transferred and the draft law on the overall volume of the Federation budget in the coming year [words indistinct] This is 18.9 percent higher than this year. The share of the Federation budget in the planned social product is 6.1 percent. The draft law on the temporary banning of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities from disposing of part of their social funds for expenditure in 1984 envisages a growth of general and joint expenditure in keeping with the indices achieved in the economy. In this way the orientation stipulating that that which has not been earned cannot be spent in advance, will be realized. All these documents comprise an integral part of the draft resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country in 1984 and will be submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM DEBATES MIDEAST SITUATION

LD082211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium (with Dragoslav Markovic in the chair) held a discussion today on promoting the work method of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in order to have the attitudes of the 12th LCY congress and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee implemented more efficiently.

It was noted that following the 12th LCY Congress there are certain positive changes in the method of work of the LCY Central Committee and of its Presidium in the direction of further democratization, more meaningful debates, and fostering democratic dialogue and appropriate mutual relations. Particular attention has been paid to strengthening collective work, decision-making and responsibility of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In addition to a critical review of the work method so far, numerous proposals and suggestions were put forward aimed at perfecting, developing and enriching the contents of work in order that the Presidium might realize more successfully its statutory function of political-executive organ of the LCY Central Committee, and in this way contribute more to the implementation of the role of the LCY Central Committee as the political and highest LCY organ between the congresses, to the social role of the LCY, as well as to the strengthening of its ideopolitical and action unity. The session stressed the obligation of the LC as a whole, of all of its organs and organizations, in the consistent implementation of the adopted attitudes and conclusions.

The Presidium also discussed the phenomena of inconsistency and deviation in implementing the conclusions of the 10th LCY Central Committee session as well as their arbitrary interpretation. In this context a warning was sounded that such phenomena threaten the unity and efficiency of the ideopolitical action of the LC and of the entire society in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program.

In this context, the Presidium also dealt in critical terms with articles and commentaries on the development of the political system that are contrary to the demand of the Central Committee, saying that it is necessary to oppose all attempts to abandon orientations and institutional solutions contained in the constitution. The Presidium demanded that LC organizations and leaderships be more active and more resolute in resolving these issues.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, the Presidium noted with great concern that there is growing exacerbation in the region. It assessed that in the continued conflicts there are inherent dangers of a new escalation of the conflict and of additional involvement by foreign factors which could have far-reaching and unforeseeable consequences for world peace and security. In reiterating the attitude of the LC and of the SFRY that the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people represents the fundamental condition for the lasting solution of the Middle East crisis, the Presidium appeals to all committed Arab factors to contribute, with the greatest sense of responsibility, for the future of the just Palestinian, and in general, Arab cause, to halting without delay the armed attacks on the PLO and its legitimate leadership, and to make their contribution to finding a peaceful political solution to the controversial issues. Great responsibility in this is borne by Arab countries, particularly Syria. The Presidium expresses once again the solidarity of the LC and all working people of our country with the struggle of the Palestinian people and its only legitimate representative, the PLO, and for their national rights.

LC COMMISSION DISCUSSES BLOC RELATIONS

LD081757 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the program of activity in the constant monitoring and studying of socioeconomic and political events in the world, the Serbian LC Central Committee Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, chaired by Svetislav Popovic, discussed today socioeconomic trends in East European countries and LCY cooperation with the partites of those countries. It was pointed out in the debate at the session that socialist countries have reached a significant stage of socioeconomic development accompanied by growing production forces. In the present stage of the development of East European socialist countries, the question of how to implement in the best possible way the momentum of the creative abilities of the working class is being increasingly asked. Therefore, in those countries various measures are taken to perfect the existing system and mechanism of socioeconomic development. In those societies, the question is being increasingly raised as to the development of socialist democracy.

Speakers in the debate stressed that in the construction of socialism in the world, and in each individual country, the greatest damage could be inflicted by imposing any kind of tested and universal models. The consolidation and development of socialism in the world shows that it is spreading successfully only in conditions of full freedom of every country, when it chooses autonomously the path of its internal socialist development and of the foreign policy in line with its specific historical, national, cultural, socioeconomic and political characteristics.

The commssion session discussed the character of the social events in Central America, their political exponents, experiences and some issues of present-day trends in social democratic and socialist parties of West Europe. Participants in the session stressed that the intervention by the U.S. Armed Forces and by some Caribbean countries in Grenada means a return to the policy of force and the crudest violation of independence of a sovereign and nonaligned country. Intervention is an attempt to impose one's own concept of development and social system on other countries and is deeply contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and to the principles of the movement and policy of nonalignment. Warning was also sounded that in the present very exacerbated international situation, armed interventions have far broader and unforeseeable consequences for world peace and security.

SAWPY MEMBERS MEET NETHERLANDS CP DELEGATION

LD082321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (TANJUG) -- Member of the LC of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dobrivoje Vidic met here today, Tuesday, with chairperson of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee Eli Izebaud, who is heading her party's delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia. They discussed the current international situation with special reference to the Nonaligned Movement's activities in dealing with acute world problems. Prospects for the further development of cooperation between the LCY and the Netherlands Communist Party were also discussed. The Netherlands Communist Party delegation also had talks today at headquarters of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples. The league's president, Azem Vlasi, informed the members of the delegation about the activities of the league in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and about its cooperation with peace movements throughout the world.

Radmila Popadic, president of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia and members of the Federal Conference Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of the Working Poeple of Yugoslavia, also met with the delegation.

Questions related to promoting the social position of women in Yugoslavia and the Netherlands were discussed. The position and the role of the conference for questions of the social position of women of Yugoslavia in the political system of socialist self-management and its activities in the international field were also reviewed.

Both sides noted that the present visit of the Netherlands Communist Party delegation has considerably contributed to mutual acquaintance and rapprochement.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL APRO STOPS OVER IN BELGRADE

LD082024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (TANJUG) -- During his brief stop-over here today, Tuesday, President of the Hungarian National Assembly Antal Apro met with President of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia Vojo Srzentic.

In the course of the friendly meeting, Srzentic and Apro acquainted each other with the present preoccupations of their two countries and current activities of their parliaments.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS LCY PRESIDENT MARKOVIC

PM080930 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 83 p 7

[Interview with LCY President Dragoslav Markovic by Paul Yankovitch; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Yugoslavia is experiencing a serious economic crisis and it has a foreign debt of $19 billion. How has this situation come about?

Answer: Yugoslavia's complex economic situation is the result of its pecific postwar development. In less than 40 years it has changed from an underdeveloped agricultural country to the level of average development from a material, cultural, and social viewpoint. To achieve that result we have had to call on foreign credit and overcome many problems stemming from our ignorance and inexperience, from a lack of efficiency in economic activity, low productivity, inadequate use of production capabilities, and too much state interference in the economy.

In addition, failings and inconsistencies in the operation of the political system and slowness in establishing our self-managing democracy produced a degree of disintegration in economy, excessive investments -- many of them too expensive and not profitable -- and consumption, which was higher than the potential. Our economic situation also deteriorated as a result of the world recession and the attempts by rich countries to make developing countries bear the consequences. For example, in the past few years, Yugoslavia' debt has increased by more than $6 billion as a result of the increase in interest rates, the oil price increase, and the rise in the dollar.

The stabilization program we are now implementing was drawn up in close cooperation with technical experts, scientists, and politicains. It is not a program designed to steer us out of temporary difficulties, but a long-term economic and social development program. We want to strengthen some market laws, help creative forces, and refuse to support enterprises that are badly managed or suffering heavy losses.

Since the beginning of the year we have honored virtually all our debts and we will continue to do so. We have increased our exports to countries with convertible currencies, thus improving the extent to which our imports are covered by our exports. Satisfactory results have been obtained in tourism and agricultural production. They are certainly not spectacular, but they do confirm a positive trend and our economy's real potential.

The Legacy of the Past

Question: It has always been stated that the problem of national relations in Yugoslavia was solved during the war. Why are so many "nationalist demonstrations" appearing 38 years later?

Answer: The national liberation war and the revolution provided a political solution to that problem; one of the results of that is our joint federal state. But national equality is not a static phenomenon. The existence of the sociopolitical and constitutional conditions necessary for achieving national equality does not automatically imply the elimination of all the roots of nationalism.

Legacies from the past remain. Inconsistencies in our development, the objective existence of different interests, material and cultural disagreements, and the presence in the system of state elements are, in fact, real sources of nationalism, which, within each of the Yugoslav peoples, means egoism, economic hegemony, etc. In the present difficult economic and social conditions, nationalism is merely expressed in a more pronounced and aggressive way. In my view these are not "new" demonstrations.

Question: The LCY is accused of becoming bureaucratic and the whole Yugoslav system of not being efficient enough.

Answer: Yugoslavia is a country with many conflicting interests that must be harmonized through the complex self-management system. It is difficult to make decisions that are able to satisfy each particular interest and, at the same time, guarantee the interests of the whole community.

Many people regard this process as long and slow. It would be possible to design a different, more rapid one, but it remains to be seen whether it would be democratic in our condition. If the LCY members do not show initiative and if the LCY organizations withdraw into isolation, the development of self-management and democracy will be curbed. That will lead to the bureaucratization of the LCY, which will then move away from the working class and society. Those tendencies exist and are hamful.

Question: Proposals relating to close cooperation among communist parties were recently mentioned. How does the LCY view those proposals?

Answer: The LCY has very good relations with many communist and other parties and with democratic and progressive movements. We attach great importance to those relations. We are trying to develop them on a bilateral basis, starting from the principles of autonomy, equality, and mutual respect. If your question hints at the need for new international consultations among communist parties as a practice to be followed, I can tell you that at present we have no proposal for convening a conference of communist parties. But, even if we did, we would reply that we are in favor of institutionalizing meetings among communist parties.

Question: What is the nature of Yugoslavia's relations with Albania following the Kosovo events and with Bulgaria in view of the Macedonian problem?

Answer: Where we have encountered a spirit of cooperation in our neighbors, as was the case with Italy, we have overcome even seemingly insoluble problems. That has not been the case with Albania, with which relations have deteriorated through no fault of ours. The Albanian leadership is trying to interfere in our internal affairs. It is supporting and encouraging the Kosovo nationalists and irredentists and is attacking our social order. It has claims on our national territory and is constantly spreading anti-Yugoslav propaganda. Despite that, we are offering Albania good-neighborly cooperation based on the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the principles of reciprocity, equality, noninterference, and mutual respect.

Relations with Bulgaria are normal, good, and developed in the economic sphere. But things are not going as we would like them to. Sofia does not recognize the existence of a Macedonian nation nor of the Federal Republic of Macedonia as a constituent part of Yugoslavia. Nor does it recognize the existence of a Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria. We think that it is in the two countries' interests to recognize the existence of these facts. We are convinced that, with patient efforts by the two sides, it would be possible to find a mutually acceptable solution based on principle, which would have a beneficial effect on all relations in the Balkans.

Question: What do you think of recent events in Lebanon?

Answer: We deeply regret the recent tragic events in Lebanon that caused major loss of life among the French and American forces. That deed confirms the need for an urgent solution of the Near East crisis. If the attempts at national reconciliation in Lebanon succeed, they could lead to the restoration of nonaligned Lebanon's sovereignty and integrity.

But we are convinced that without a just settlement of the Palestinian question on a basis accepted by the United Nations and the nonaligned countries, it will not be possible to achieve a lasting peace in the Near East. And that peace must be based on Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to return to their homeland, and to the creation of an independent state, as well as on Israel's right to exist within secure, internationally recognized borders.

Question: President Mitterrand is due to visit Belgrade shortly. What is the state of Franco-Yugoslav relations?

Answer: Yugoslavia and France, bound by a traditional friendship, are cooperating in many spheres with remarkable results. Nonetheless, we are convinced that there is still considerable potential in the areas of economic and cultural cooperation and that our two countries can and should do more to use it. In the present international crisis, Franco-Yugoslav relations are a valuable asset that we must consolidate. We are convinced that the results of President Mitterrand's visit will make a major contribution.

LA STAMPA INTERVIEWS PLANINC ON ECONOMY

PM0816l6 Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 6 Nov 83 p 5

[Interview with Milka Planinc, President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, by Frane Barbieri in Belgrade; date not given]

[Excerpt] Belgrade -- President Planinc used no euphemisms in discussing the crisis.

Even Yugoslavia is framed by the world crisis: oil prices that have made all other prices go crazy, and upset the scales. Apart from this there are Yugoslavia's special characteristics.

Mrs Planinc said: "Even if there had been nothing negative in the world, the mere fact that we are developing extensively would have required a stabilization program. Extensive development led to autarky and attempted to defend itself too much against the influences of the developed economies, with negative consequences."

Question: In Yugoslavia's case the question of its special system automatically arises: Some people blame self-management, while others find the causes in insufficient self-management. What is your opinion?

Answer: The economic crisis caught us at the moment when we had begun a long-term action to further develop socialist self-management and the democratic political system. In this period there have been delays, and we have not done everything possible to stimulate self-management's economic efficiency and its integrating function within society. You cannot use the same tools in a system in which there are central funds and the government enjoys complete interventions in the economy and in the distribution of material resources as you can in a decentralized system whose various sectors have an autonomous role -- I am thinking about self-managed sectors. Many mechanisms suited to the new times -- not to the old times, when everything was distributed from the center -- have not been developed, which has caused uncontrolled or chaotic trends in some sectors.

Question: Is stability to be found in the development or the revision of the system?

Answer: We have no hesitation. Not to abandon the system, but freely, undogmatically to test it in practice, building mechanisms suited to the self-management system. Not to seek faults in the system, but not to glorify it, either, because in fact it has not been raised to the standard at which it could function fully. Self-managers were not enabled materially to shoulder responsibility for expanded reproduction. How, then, can the system be criticized?

Question: The government has been forced to implement measures involving greater state intervention in the economy. At the same time the way out of the crisis is said to lie in the development of self-management. Is this not contradictory?

Answer: First, all these measures are not "statist." They are tough, as forms of intervention. When one is in a state of crisis, then first one must halt certain trends and take certain steps decisively. The important thing is that this is not our long-term approach. Our approach is not to strengthen state intervention in economic life, but to strengthen the economic rules and, in this context, self-management. Self-management and "statism" do not go very well hand-in-hand.

Question: Is the difficult economic and international situation, the system of economic and social autonomies, not leading to a state of paralysis?

Answer: If we were to hesitate in our approaches -- both toward federal centralism and toward the republics' 'statism' -- Yugoslavia would be weakened, and so too would its independent and nonaligned policy. They are interdependent. If we were to alter our foreign policy we would also be altering our domestic policy; if we were to alter our domestic policy, it would have negative effects on our foreign policy. I believe that the Yugoslav people realize this: only the outside world does not always understand us.

Question: Can we conclude, then, that the crisis is not prompting doubts about the system?

Answer: I believe that this situation has forced us, and will continue to force us, to build on this very path of new qualities, and under no circumstances to jeopardize it. No other path -- either as regards the options of the nations and nationalities, or as regards the functioning of the system -- can constitute an alternative. It is just an illusion when one believes that, amid difficulties, a "firm hand" can resolve everything. Consider Yugoslavia -- a federative community -- consider the Yugoslavs, the workers, with their right to self-management -- though they have not gained power over their whole income; but they do not want to yield what power they have gained to anyone, and are indeed seeking further rights: What would an abandonment of this path mean for them? Then there are the principles of federalism. Some say that federalism prevents efficient decisions. But federalism did not originate by chance. It is an objective fact that emerged from a composite multinational community, from the fact that we jointly carried out a revolution and jointly created a federal state. There are no other alternatives.

Question: Are there no temptations of a return to centralism or toward centrifugal trends?

Answer: Among individuals and certain groups, probably, yes, but among the majority of the people and among the leaders, no. It is impossible to believe that under our conditions decisions and their implementation can be ensured unless we have the unity of all the key sectors. In our system this cannot be achieved from a center. At the same time no political or economic national factor can constitute a solution divorced from the live of the community in Yugoslavia. This is the Yugoslav's absolute conviction even when they squabble among themselves, so to speak.

Question: Yugoslavia is numbered among the major debtors. Is it succeeding in meeting its commitments?

Answer: It is succeeding, but I believe that, looking toward the future, the solution does not lie solely in the repayment of debts: We must find our place in trade with the developed countries. The critical question for us is whether we will catch up with the technical and scientific progress toward which the world is heading or will remain the dead end of Europe. I believe that the way to emerge from the debtors' difficulties can be found, not by pressing Yugoslavia to make it repay the debts, but by changing its economic structure, making it capable of trade with the world on an equal footing.

Question: For Europe the Third World begins in some respects on the Yugoslav border. Yugoslavia's "European dimension" has not been asserted. Not Yugoslavia as the Third World in Europe but Yugoslavia as Europe projected toward the Third World.

Answer: Some people are already beginning to view our country as a bridge toward the developing countries, and I add: also as a yardstick. If Yugoslavia finds it's difficult to bear this kind of economic relations, how can the countries at even lower levels of development bear them? The situation in which we have found ourselves is not in the interest of those who cooperate with us in the world, either. To be frightened and to withdraw into one's own misfortunes is not in our interest or that of progress in the world.

Question: In the West, even among leftwing forces, your crisis is regarded as a sign of the failure of the self-management model. In the Eastern bloc it is used as an argument for the theory of the single model of socialism.

Answer: You cannot judge an epochal undertaking from what has been done in a few years, or on the basis of certain delays or errors. It takes time; we have the strength; we have no alternative; one must be patient, and see. So far, self-management has yielded valuable results, judging from a historical viewpoint.

Now it is crucial that self-management be further developed, that workers power extend from personal incomes (wages) and amortization to the management of "capital" for expanded reproduction. This is the test of socialist self-management. The first element -- management of wages -- can be achieved under conditions of democratization even in systems of private or state ownership of the means of production, without jeopardizing the foundations of the system. The nature of relations in every kind of social system -- even in the self-management system -- is determined, in the final analysis, by the answer to the question of which forces should make the decisions affecting expanded reproduction. At this stage Yugoslavia can only move forward in self-management. It would be dangerous to stand still inasmuch as the conflict with the social forces distributing individual income and the forces distributing the means of reproduction would become inevitable. This situation becomes irrational, including from the economic viewpoint. In my opinion, this is the key aspect of the further development of socialist self-management.

Question: The Yugoslavs says: "After Tito, Tito." How do you explain the fact that the worst difficulties have merged in the post-Tito period?

Answer: There is no question whether or not there would be fewer hesitations if Tito were still with us. But what remains with us now? We must find the strength to carry on along the same line without such figures as Kardelj and Bakaric. Tito was not just a man. Tito would not have been a great figure unless he had left behind him profound challenges and incentives for us to continue along this path, even without him.

DOLANC ATTENDS SECURITY CHIEFS MEETING IN SKOPJE

AU080758 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 28 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] The third, traditional meeting of secretaries of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and directors of the State Security Services of the capitals of the republics and provinces was held in Skopje yesterday. The meeting was also attended by Stanc Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Ljubomir Varoslija, republican secretary for internal affairs, and his associates.

The meeting reviewed the security situation in the capitals of the republics and provinces. It was assessed that, despite the complex conditions, the security situation is favorable and enables the working people and citizens to carry out their rights and obligations peacefully and securely.

The participants of the meeting also exchanged experiences from their daily practice, as well as other security problems, as well as mutual cooperation in common work and promotion of the security service' work.

The participants of the meeting were received by Trajko Apostolski, president of the Skopje City Assembly.